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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

Bombay Gazette

THE TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,665.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 8-30 P.M. 1909.				
13th Mar.	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6009	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7923	.....	...
* 31st "	BRITANNIA	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6009	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11099	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6009	MONGOLIA	9505
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6009	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6009	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7923	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6009	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6510	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	6521

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued at favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

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To London by Sea Rs. 490 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
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PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
TOURIST NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Mail	440	704	353	565	330	495
Marseilles Genoa or Naples.....	468	749	374	561	353	529
Liverpool	578	925	495	770	429	649
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles	605	990	517	799	462	704
Liverpool returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
London	44	"	45	"	33	"

Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,033, Rs. 845 Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	.....
City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	.....
City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 3
City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	.....
City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
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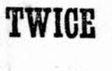
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via.
LHASA	3,171	Mon 15th Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & G*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur. 11th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 12th Mar.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, 15th Mar. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit, Mahommera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 11th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahommera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,269 tons, sailing on or about 20th Mar.

FOR BANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

9th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons;	Captains;	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barstow	10th June "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Barstow	30th Mar. 1909.
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	23rd Apl. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	6124	A. Tait	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	16th April, 1909
SCINDIA	6106	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	18th May, 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	29th May, 1909.

	Rs
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
SOMALI	2,700	Greiwe	18th March
* PRASSIDENT	3,300	Muhlsauer	29th "
			9th April

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports,

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 1st March, 1908.

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'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)

—to one pound of ordinary flour.

Home baking with 'Paisley Flour' is not only more wholesome, but costs less than buying from the shop or using cake mixtures. 'Paisley Flour' is sold in tins, with many interesting recipes.

BROWN & POLSON make it.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co. CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	15th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badessich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	2,000	G. Gilithcher	14th Apr 1909
KOERBER	5,433	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badessich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	Early April.
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,988	E. Gobol	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the Rh. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Bergullan	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.
Ramoon House 53, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	" 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA,

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Astung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking	
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco	
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai	
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tientsing	
Hankow	Newchwang	Tsinanfu	
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo	
Hongkong	Oeska		
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
London			

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT,

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

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SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

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CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

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J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

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Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
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VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BYCULLA AND POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful indiscretion, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c., restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently been described as "used up," and valueless.

See Special Notice in Medical Column.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of blood disease, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of the disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sore throats or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get it, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected

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16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Hamburg; Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta; Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, Colombo; Penang, Singapore (Penak), Ipoh (Perak).	Medan, Deli (Dutch Sumatra), Singapore, Kuala Lumpur Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Bandoeng, Macassar, Batavia, Semarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Tegal, Pekalongan, Probolinggo.	Foochow Saigon, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Yokohama Kobe, New York.
Zhaiping (Perak), Ipoh (Perak).	Manila, Cebu (Philippines).	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. J. GREIG, AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Karachi, Cawnpore, Lahore Amritsar,	Delhi, Tuticorin, Chittagong, Rangoon, Mandalay, Colombo. Kandy.	Newera-Eliya, Camp Adap. Steamer Point-Aden Zanzibar, Mombasa Nairobi, Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY,	HONGKONG,	RANGOON,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	LONDON,	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA,
HANKOW,	PENANG,	YLOILO,

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

"APENTA"

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

INSURANCES.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	40
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 3	41 10	45
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	50
45	43 14	76 7	58[13]	...	71 11	56 13	...	55

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIEN

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT, 1909.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will START on MONDAY, 19th April.
ENTRIES CLOSE on MONDAY, 5th April.
Drawing will take place at the Gymkhana on THURSDAY, 8th April, at 6-30 P.M., and all Teams entered are invited to send a representative.
Entrance Fee, Rs. 10.
The Winners are entitled to hold the Cup for one year in India.
Gold and Silver Medals will be given to the Winners and Runners-up respectively.
Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.
Rules, 1908-1909.

W. R. S. SHARPE.
Honorary Secretary,
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament,
Bombay Gymkhana.

Bombay, 1st March, 1909.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL,
DAILY 8-30 A.M. to 8 P.M.
Including Sundays from March 3rd to 15th.

MADRAS AND SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

MAHABLESHWAR SEASON, 1909.

ADDITIONAL TRAIN SERVICES AND MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD.

DOWN MAIL TRAIN.—First and Second Class Passengers Travelling from Poona to Wathar, during the Mahableshwar Season will be conveyed in extra carriages by the Mail Train leaving Poona at 19 hours 35 minutes, and arrive Wathar at 23 hours 50 minutes, where the Carriages are detached and the occupants can remain in them until the next morning if they wish to do so. This Train runs in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Mail Train, leaving Bombay at 15 hours daily. A Dinning Carriage is attached to the Mail Train from Poona daily.

2. DOWN PASSENGER TRAINS.—Carriages for First and Second Class Passengers will also be attached when required to the Down Passenger Trains leaving Poona for Wathar, to the Timings shown below:—

POONA DEP.	WATHAR ARR.
7 hours 35 minutes.	12 hours. 15 minutes.
14 " 15 "	20 " 30 "
22 " 30 "	6 " 4 "

3. UP PASSENGER TRAINS.—Extra First and Second Class Carriages will be attached daily to the Train leaving Wathar at 10 hours 28 minutes and arriving Poona at 16 hours 40 minutes. First and Second Class Passengers can also be booked by the Passenger Trains timed to leave Wathar at 1 hour 40 minutes and 17 hours 5 minutes daily, and arriving at Poona at 10 hours and 21 hours 80 minutes respectively, or by the Mail Train leaving Wathar at 2 hours 35 minutes and arriving at Poona at 6 hours 15 minutes, but reserved accommodation cannot be guaranteed for passengers joining the Mail Train at Wathar for Poona nor can extra carriages be attached at Wathar when that Train is running with its full complement of through vehicles between Bangalore and Poona.

4. ADDITIONAL POONA-WATHAR SPECIALS.—Under arrangement with the Postmaster-General, Bombay, a Light Special Postal Express, having limited passenger accommodation, will be run daily between the 16th March and 15th June, 1909. This Train will run in connection with the G. I. P. Railway Madras Mail leaving Bombay at 22 hours 20 minutes daily. It will leave Poona at 3 hours and arrive Wathar at 6 hours 50 minutes.

From Wathar the Train will start at 18 hours 40 minutes daily and arrive at Poona at 22 hours 55 minutes, connecting with the G. I. P. Railway Poona-Bombay Sleeping Car Train leaving Poona at 23 hours 50 minutes.

Accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers will be reserved by the Trains between Poona and Wathar in the order registered for the number of berths available, on application to the Station Master Poona or Wathar, as the case may be.

5. MOTOR SERVICES BY ROAD BETWEEN WATHAR AND MAHABLESHWAR.—The Cars of the Mahableshwar Motor Service Company will be timed to leave Wathar daily at 7 hours 20 minutes after the arrival of the Postal Express from Poona, and are timed to arrive at Mahableshwar at about 10 hours.

From Mahableshwar the cars will be timed to start at 15 hours 40 minutes and arrive at Wathar at about 18 hours 10 minutes, connecting with the 18 hours 40 minutes Special Passenger Train to Poona.

6. FIRST AND SECOND CLASS PASSENGERS.—Intending to travel by the Mail or Passenger Trains from Poona are requested to secure accommodation by booking their berths before hand which can be done, when available, if the Station Master at Poona is advised of the Class and number of berths required and the names of intending occupants.

7. Passengers before leaving Mahableshwar are requested to give the Station Master, Wathar, at least 24 hours' notice of the Train by which they propose travelling on their return journey.

W. B. WRIGHT,
General Traffic Manager.

Madras, 4th March 1909.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of THREE LAKHS FIFTY THOUSAND SLEEPERS, for the use of the OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY, one half of the total number to be delivered between 1st January and 31st March, 1910, and the remainder (viz. 1,75,000) between 1st April and 31st May, 1910.

The Sleepers should be nine feet six inches long, ten inches wide and five inches thick.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:—

Indian:—Sal, Deodar, or Burmese Pynkado.
Western Australian:—Hill grown Jarrah.
New South Wales—Mixed Hardwoods
Tasmanian—Mixed Hardwoods
Queensland—Mixed Hardwoods
} Varieties and their percentages to be clearly specified.
Java—Teak.

Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each kind of Timber (when more than one kind is offered), and to quote rates for each kind as well as the average rate.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantity required.

The Australian, Tasmanian and Java Teak Sleepers are to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burmah Railways before shipment, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. Calcutta.

Sal and Deodar Sleepers will be inspected and passed at any Railway Station, and the prices quoted must include cost of spreading for inspection and delivery into trucks at these Stations, after having been passed by an Officer of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. The Railway Stations at which the Sleepers are to be delivered, and the quantities to be delivered, at each Station, should be definitely stated in the Tender.

Tenders should be returned filled in, and submitted to the Secretary, Railway Board, at SIMLA, by noon on MONDAY, the 31st May, 1909. The cover should be endorsed on the outside with the sender's name and address and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers required by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway," unless so superscribed they are liable to be returned without consideration.

Forms of Tender and specifications can be had from the Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, Lucknow, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 which will be refunded on the order of the Railway Board to unsuccessful tenderers as soon as can be arranged after disposal of the tenders, provided a 'bona-fide' tender is submitted, while to successful tenderers the same will be refunded as soon as the Contract Agreements have been duly executed by them.

No earnest money or security is required to be sent with the TENDERS.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a Tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, THE 3RD MARCH, 1909.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 35 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

W. CROWDER & CO., Ltd.,
IMPORTERS OF
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY
AND
SAW MILL SUPPLIES.
Wood Trimmers.
Saw Benches, Band Saws,
Mitreing Machines, Mortisers,
Pendulum Saws, Hand Jointers,
Dimension Saws,
Grinding and Sharpening Machines,
ETC.
SHOWROOM:
4 Sirdar's Palace Buildings, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

THE CENTURY SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, at "Bella Vista," Cumballa Hill, on THURSDAY, the 18th March, 1909 at 10-30 a.m. (Standard Time), for the transaction of the following business:

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, as a Director in place of late Mr. Veerchund Deepchand, C.I.E., deceased, and of Mr. J. A. Grant as an additional Director.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire from office but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Directors.

By Order of the Board,
G. N. WADIA & COY.,
Agents,
The Century Sping. and Mfg. Co., Limtd.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from 9th to 18th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

Bombay 11th February, 1909.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S THREE STARS WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.
As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

"CLAN MACKENZIE"
is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. pints, Rs. 19-8-0; per pint, Rs. 1-10-0. (OLD SCOTCH).
Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).
SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
" D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
Mr. P. C. SHROFF, Corner Grant Road,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THE NEW "REVLUG" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUG" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horisontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickal, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85,
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASTER BUILDER.
The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is
AQUILA TONIC.
Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other excesses.
Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvellous Brain-Feed. Per Bot. Rs. 2-8.
F. S. MADON & CO.,
179, SHAIKH MEMON ST., BOMBAY

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Non-suitable in any way returned without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade Englishmade
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, delivered direct from the factory to rider as agreed, at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Grubbs Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
Write at once, using enclosed postage, for free new catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
THE
EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH
Will give a
SPECIAL PERFORMANCE
From 10—11-30,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 11TH,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR
has kindly given his Patronage.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.

THE EXHIBITION
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including:—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Bandman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Mase Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM " "
The EXHIBITION will be OPEN for PURDA LADIES and CHILDREN only on WEDNESDAY, the 10th from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Adults annas eight each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price.

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE.
MAIDAN.
EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.
ADMISSION, AND SLIDE 2 ANNAS.
FREE ADMISSION from Excelsior Cinematograph side.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME,
WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES
Amongst which will be
A SUFFRAGETTE'S DREAM (Very Amusing).
A TRIP TO SWITZERLAND (Very interesting Sceneries.)
RED SKINS' RING (Dramatic.)
By General request
The BRIGANDS in CALABRIA and many others.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL,
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY'S BOWER,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old, so walk up everybody please.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY
TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.
WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.
This glue is pure and suitable for printers and bookbinders for general use. A trial is solicited.
For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, sunburn, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.
Icilma Fluor Cream
is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.
Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.
Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest, Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs E. ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 8 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPROJIO Co., Opps, "Bombay Club," Fort.

ARE YOU SUFFERING from Fever?—If so, send to Phillips and Co., for a trial bottle of FEBRICURA, Re. 1 per bottle. The only fever remedy. Instantaneous relief.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4." Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and exhibiting work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FOR SALE.—BAY WALER MARE, AGE 7, Excellent temper, bolt and perfectly sound. Vi-m-vis Carriage. Apply to G. F. HORBURY, Warden Road.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Seamen and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Office Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1875.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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ON WEDNESDAY last, between Apollo Hotel and the Medical Exhibition a LADY'S GOLD WATCH, with small Gold Chain in Chinese characters attached.
Finder will be REWARDED on bringing it to the Office of the APOLLO HOTEL.

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WANTED, a LOCO. FOREMAN, for the Cochin State Forest Tramway. Pay Rs. 125, rising to Rs. 150. The applicant must be young and energetic and experienced in a Railway Running Shed and Workshop.
Apply with copies of three recent certificates to the Engineer in charge of Tramway, Chalacudi.

By Order,
K. K. SISHARODI,
Manager.

Tramway Engineer's Office,
Chalacudi, 3rd March, 1909.

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1. A SCHOOL-MASTER, on a fixed salary of Rs. 150 per mensem.
2. HEAD-MISTRESS, for Standards IV. and V, on a salary of Rs. 50 rising to 60 per mensem.
3. TEACHER, for Standard III., on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem.
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5. MATHEMATICAL TEACHER, on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem with annual bonuses from Government Grant-in-aid. Applicants must be members of the Church of England. Address with full particulars of age and copies of certificates, etc.

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FOR Narayangaonj, a fully qualified EUROPEAN DOCTOR. Terms for one year on probation Rs. 500 per mensem and free bungalow. Outside practice allowed. Required to take up duties on 1st May, 1909. Application to reach by 31st March, to be sent to

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Querimba, 4,914 tons, Captain H Caney, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a cargo of rice and Timber.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2,481 tons, Captain W F Tarn, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Karachi, 5th March with a general cargo.

THE steamer Royal Sceptre, 2,434 tons Captain J. S. Taylor, arrived in harbour on Monday from Barry, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Lindenhall, 2,595, tons Captain T. S. Tullock, arrived in harbour on Monday from cardiff with a cargo of coal.

THE B.I.S.N. Co's., steamer Nerbudha, 1,961 tons, Captain C. H. D. Cross, arrived in harbour on Monday from Colombo etc., with a general cargo.

THE Florio and Rubattino S.N.Co's, steamer Ischia 2,481 tons, Captain G. Belsito, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong with a general cargo, one cabin, and 12 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kaiser, 1,713 tons, Captain F. Pohlenz, sailed on Monday for Zanzibar &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Farquhar, 3,756 tons, Captain J. L. Wadge, will sail to-day for Calicut &c., with the same bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. and Co's. steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain McDiarmid, sailed on Monday for Karachi via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Lock.....R I Marine
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr...Leathan.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Comdr Dotsan .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Mursack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage.R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 8.

Aynthia.....694Curtis ..... F F Campbell & Co
Annie.....2445Jones ..... T Morrison & Co
Assaye.....4359Gordon ....Shanghai ...31-3 P & O Co
Bacentaur ....2284 Purkis ..... W & A Grahom & Co
Dwarka.....759Cole. ..... M M & Co
Devanha.....4785Hayward ..... P & O Co
Dunbarmoor..2331 .....
Grantleyhall...2585 Wie ..... P & O Co
Naseri 911 LeMierre ..... 23-2 B & P S N Co
Hoselnee...993Jourdan ..... B & P S N Co
Hydra.....831Siqueland ..... F F Campbell & Co
Haverstoe.....2467 Foley..... T Morrison & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Ismaila.....334 Ross ..... M M & Co
Inveresk.....3203Smith ..... W & A G & Co
Ischia.....2481 Belsito..... F R S N Co
Kasara.....505Manley ..... M M & Co
Kt Errant.....4799 Jones ..... K Nixon & Co
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler ..... M & Co
Lalpoora.....2124Fry..... M Mackenzie & Co
Lindenhall .....2595 Tullock..... T Morrison & Co
Nailung .....2362Thomson..... T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda.....1964 Cross..... M M & Co
Nadir.....2941 Bird..... T Morrison & Co
Qairimba.....4744 Caney..... M M & Co
Royal Sceptre...2434 Taylor..... T Morrison & Co
Shah Najam .....2751 Foster..... Shah S N Co
Saifi.....445 Shepherd..... B & H S N Co
Shahallan ....1917 Davison ..... B & H S N Co
Singu.....1912Morison ..... S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria...2379Warel..... Bombay
Strathavon.....2830Mackay ..... W & A Graham
Satara.....3409Hugill ..... M M & Co
Strathclyde...2842Orerar ..... W & A Graham & Co
Strathairly...2373 MacMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathfillan.....2816 McKindly.....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Farquhar	3757	Wodge	Calicut	10-3	F M & Co
B Rinaldo	2792	Picking	Hull via Karachi	13-3	F M & Co
D & E Shah Nawaz	2523	Mitchell	Karachi	9-3	B & H S N Co
C & R Sutton Hall	2370	Hannaford	Marmogoa	12-3	K N Co
F Wafora	2365	Tipper	Rangoon	9-3	M M & Co
K Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommer felt	Antwerp	13-3	F Muir & Co
L Naderi	1169	Gray	Aden	11-3	B & P S N Co
M Salsette	2362	Lewellen	Aden	20-3	P & O Co
N Umgeni	1686	Rivers	Middlesborough	10-3	W & A G & Co
O Monsoori	1735	Hannah	Genoa	16-3	B & P S N Co
P Kaiser	1714	Pohlinz	Durban	8-3	A Strandes
Q Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawake			Kobe 13-3 N Y Kaisha

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Mashira	3250	Thomson	Liverpool 15-3
4	Tokio	2481	Tarn	Hull 12-3 W & A G & Co
7	Bohemia	2305	Dabscvics	Trieste 16-3 F Muir & Co
8	Alberta Treves	2447	Crocco	Genoa 13-3 A L S N Co
9	Ehrenfels	2739	Akinkens	Karachi 11-3 T Morrison & Co
12	Egypt	4178	Summers	London 13-3 W & G & Co
15	D Balduino	2684	Maganzini	Genoa 15-3 P & O Co
16	Mozaffarieh	1337	Moloney	Zanzibar 10-3 Florio & R S N Co

H W P D

Kaveri...553 Mahomed...Bazar ..10-3 ..Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji...547 Hoosein...Karachi...9-3 ..Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
8	Querimba s.....	Caney	Rangoon, Feb 25
	Royal Sceptre s...	Taylor	Barry, Feb. 3
	Lindenhall s	Tullock.....	Cardiff, Feb. 3
	Nerbudda s.....	Cross.....	Colombo, Feb. 22
	Ischia s	Belsito	Hongkong Feb 16

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
8	Kaiser s	Pohlenz	Zanzibar, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi, &c

The steamer Clan Farquhar, Captain Wadge, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Calicut &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nadir for Calcutta &c.
" Naderi for Jehdah &c.
" Aynthia for Bangkok &c.
" Doo Balduino for Genoa &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. steamer Delta left Hongkong, on the 6th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Yarra from Bombay arrived at arseilles on Saturday the 6th instant at 5 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Massilia s—250 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 111 bales wool, A H Bundally ; 22 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co ; 100 bales wool, L Hurbham ; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 32 bales wool, H K M Jaitha ; 110 bales wool, M Ratansi ; 200 bales hemp, Hirji Govindji ; 250 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 250 bales wool, B Hurbham ; 2,840 cwts oil cake, the New Mofussil Co ; 100 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co ; 400 cwts turmeric, 400 cwts tillseed, 201 cwts mustardseed, 101 cwts gram, J Lukhmidas ; 190 bales leather pieces, A Peerbhoy and Sons ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 150 bales hemp, 10,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhovji and Co ; 100 bales cotton waste, N Damji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—53 bales skins, Nizamudin and Co ; 14 cwts bees wax, 60 cwts turmeric, 14 cwts dry colour, R Jeewandas ; 250 cwts dry ginger, H Jairam ; 25 bales hemp, P Bhimji ; 60 cwts aloes, A H Mowjee and Co ; 27 cwts cardamonseed, S Bhimji ; 28 bales skins, R M Kooka ; 33 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co ; 52 cwts condiments, K N Jussawalla ; 18 bales hides, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 88 bales skins, E D Sassoon and Co ; 11 bales skins, H N and H Essa ; 27 bales skins, H O H Moosa ; 4 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons ; 101 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—355 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 18,000 cwts castorseed, 1,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 65 bales hides, R Fazulbhoy ; 2,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Volkart Bros ; 6,000 cwts cottonseed, Sanday and Co.

Clan Urquihart s—60 cwts kurdiseed, J Lukhmidas; 850 cwts cottonseed A Khimji ; 1,365 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Renaldo s—2,025 cwts cottonseed, H Govindji.

Umjeni s—10,227 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR GLASGOW.

Massilia s—3 bales skins, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—53 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co ; 2,350 cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co ; 75 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Tokio s—110 bales cotton, Gaddam and Co ; 55 bales cotton, E Latham and Co ; 220 bales cotton, The New Mofussil Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Urquihart s—2,365 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros ; 110 bales cotton, 200 bales cotton waste, W Wolf and Sons ; 50 bales hemp, Ebjee Oomersey ; 100 cwts gum, G Sojpal.

Alberto Treves s—400 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 605 bales cotton, Volkart Bror.

FOR HAMBURG.

Ehrenfels s—352 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 4 pots geranium oil, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W Bechor ; 200 cwts gum, J Nurbheram.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia s—2,970 cwts linseed, 496 cwts castorseed, John Facheri ; 112 cwts dillseed, S Bhimji ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Massilia s—222 casks salted skins, C J Mathews and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Alberto Treves s—2,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 1,996 cwts linseed, J Facheri ; 6,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 1,091 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co ; 8,997 cwts telseed, 5,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros ; 15 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co ; 510 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey.

Monsoori s—1,213 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co ; 1,746 cwts linseed 400 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 50 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co ; 4,800 cwts gingellyseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros ; 378 cwts tilseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 400 tons old iron, H Tajbhoy.

Doo Balduino s—350 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Doo Balduino s—1,000 cwts linseed 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANCONA.

Doo Baiduino s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, J Fachire ; 1,001 cwts linseed, 220 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co ; 55 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 500 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy ; 100 cwts olibanum, E Virji ; 25 cwts olibanum, G Sojpal ; 125 cwts olibanum, G H Suckedina.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co ; 50 bales hemp, A Salmon and Co ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Bohemia s—5,085 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR FIUME.

Bohemia s—21,000 cwts, linseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co ; 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, L Dreyfus and Co ; 3,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BARSELONA.

Massilia s—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co ; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 45 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR ODESSA.

Bohemia s—1,003 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 387 cwts olibanum, E Virji ; 50 cwts olibanum, E Sultanally ; 125 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR HONGKONG.

Devanha s—8 cases opium, Bombay and Persia S N Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Wakamiya Maru s—250 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 100 bales twist, M B Kaisha.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales cotton, R D Master ; 27 bales cotton, H M Madraswalla and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakamiya Maru s—200 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamiya Maru s—200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "City of Manchester." March 9.

The s. s. "City of Manchester," Captain Finlay, left Liverpool on the 13th February and is expected to arrive here this afternoon (9th instant) with the following passengers who will be landed at Ballard Pier.

LIVERPOOL TO BOMBAY.

Buckler, Mr G E
Butler, Mrs J
Coventry, Mr and Mrs W A
Craik, Capt and Mrs J and maid
Heywood, Mr J
Perkins, Capt and Mrs A E C
Rice Edwards, Mrs

LIVERPOOL TO KARACHI.

Ness, Mr D
Sample, Mr J

Per s. s. "D. Balduino" March 7.

The following is the list of passengers per Italian s. s. "D. Balduino" arrived at Bombay on the 7th instant :—

Abhyankar, Mr M V
Bettoni, Chev G and Mrs
Brown, Capt H C
Canepa, Mr A
Dass, Mr A V
Deshmukh, Mr S V
Gierseberg, Mr and Mrs A G
Girouzini, Mr A
Gantzer, Mr
Gayer, Mr and Mrs G A
Hutchings, Mrs E
Lazzaros, Mr
Lazzaros, Miss
Ottone, Mr E and family
Rodrigues, Mr R
Read, Mrs K K
Radcliffe, Major C A
De Sanctis, Chev T
Stiller, Mrs and infant
Tomkinson, Mrs
Tomkinson, Miss
Valerio, Mr T
Vakil, Mr J A
Winn, Miss L
Wilkinson, Mrs A
Wagle, Mr M K

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

MANCHESTER.

DEATH.

LAMBRINUDI—March 5, in Manchester, Emmanuel N. Lambrinudi, formerly of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Bombay and Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WADIA—March 8, at Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, Rustomjee Jamshedjee Dadabhoy Wadia, eldest son of the late Jamshedji Dadabhoy Wadia, and son-in-law of the late Nasarvanjee Kavasjee Vachagandhy. Aged 56. Funeral at 3 p.m. to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GORDON.—February 24, at Moorla, Champaran, to Mr. and Mrs. C.H. Gordon, a daughter.

ROBERTSON.—March 1, at Struan Lodge, Darjeeling, the wife of Geo. P. Robertson, Municipal Engineer, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

HARRISON—McNAUGHT.—February 20, at Nowgong, Assam, by the Rev. Godie. Tezpur, Albert Francis Harrison, Assistant Engineer, D. P. W., to Edith Mildred McNaught.

McIVER—SOLDI—February 20, at Holy Trinity Church, Kazachi, by the Rev. A. L. H. Selwyn, Chaplain, Charles Donald Æneas McIver, P. W. D., son of Charles McIver, Esq., late Bombay District Police, to Ruth Alison (Phyllis), youngest daughter of the late J. B. Soldi, Esq., and Mrs. Soldi, London.

DEATH.

McWALTERS—March 2, at Bareilly, Alice Olivea, the beloved wife of Lieut. W. McWalters, S. & T. Corps, and third daughter of the late Major Miller, V. C., aged 49 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 53m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 0·40m., 0·52a., Low water, 6·42m., 6·38a.

Bombay Millowners' Association, balloting for a representative Improvement Trustee.

Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Oriental Buildings, 4 p. m.

Bombay Hunt, Chakla.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta.

Prize Distribution, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, Queen's Road, H. E. the Governor presiding, 5-30 p.m.

Prize distribution, Wilson High School, Sir J. Muir Mackenzie presiding, 6 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall.

Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, Oval.

Maxim :—"It is well to buy when another wishes to sell."—ITALIAN PROVERB.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 15th, Last Quarter, 9h. 11·7m. a.m. ; Mar. 22nd, New Moon, 1h. 41·3 m. a. m. ; Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18·7m, p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1 5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4·9h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, March 10.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4·9 p. m. Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, "Bella Vista," 10 a. m. Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 6·30 p. m. Bombay Light Horse, Annual Inspection at Santa Cruz. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta. Sun rises, 6h. 52m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1·3m., 1·21a. Low water, 7·7m., 7·5a.

Thursday, March 11.—Bombay Hunt, the Kennels. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Regatta, Sun rises, 6h. 51m. Sun sets, 6h. 47m. High water, 1·26m., 1·53a. Low water, 7·33m., 7·32a.

Friday, March 12.—Sun rises, 6h. 50m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 1 51m., 2·29a. Low water, 8·0m., 8·0a.

Saturday, March 13.—Bombay Races, Thirteenth Extra Meeting. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Hunt, Hunters' Flat races. Sun rises, 6h. 49m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-19m., 3-12a. Low water, 8-29m., 8-31a.

Sunday, March 14.—Third Sunday in Lent. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads, Melon Ground, Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 2-52m., 4·7a. Low water, 9·5m., 9-16a.

Monday, March 15.—Mr. Donald's lecture on Commercial Law, University Hall, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 48m. Sun sets, 6h. 48m. High water, 3-35m., 5-19a. Low water, 10-1m., 10-48a.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL.—Lady Muir Mackenzie will present their prizes to the scholars of the Wilson High School in the School Hall this (Tuesday), evening at 6 o'clock. The Hon. Sir John Muir Mackenzie will preside.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness Sir Pratab Singh, the Maharaja of Idar and Shahzada Fateh Mahomed of Palanpur, who were the guests of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, have left for their respective states. His Highness the Nawab of Janjira also has left for Janjira.

THE LATE SIR HURKISONDAS NARROTUMDAS.—The proposed meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas which was to have been held at Graham's Buildings, Fort on Wednesday next the 10th instant has been postponed to Wednesday the 17th instant at 5-30 p. m.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY PORBUNDAR.—During the last month the number of patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,659 and the number of new admissions was 1,081 classified as :—Hindoos, 2,317 ; Mussalman, 287 ; Parsee, 4 ; other castes, 21 ; total 2,659. The average daily attendance was 95.

ACCIDENT TO A LADY.—An accident occurred on board a steam launch in the harbour on Saturday afternoon to a lady named Mrs. Makella. She had arrived here from Australia "en route" to Europe and had a drive through the town. She returned to the Bunder and was going on board the s. s. "Multan" by which she was going to England. While embarking on the launch she missed a step and fell into a hold. She was dazed for a time but soon recovered. She was then taken on board the "Multan" which left the harbour at 3 p.m.

MUSIC AT COLABA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. R. P. Wallace, and Officers of the 1st Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment, the Band will play the following programme of music at Colaba Point commencing at 6 p.m. this evening.

March ...Kaiser Fredrick...	Fredmann
Reminiscences of Gounod.....	....Arr. by Godfrey.
Valse .....Dauches Parales.....	Waldteufel
Terch Dance...Bride of Kashmir....	Rubenst in
Ballet Music...William Tell	Rossini
Serenata.....	Love in Idleness .....Macbeth

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S.J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G I.P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March.....	The Gunners.....Hume
Overture.....	William Tell .....Rossini
Song	The Better Land.... .....Cowen
Reminiscences of Mozart	Godfrey
Valse.....	Nangos Roses..... .....Berger
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance, Sullivan
Galop.....	The Coach Horn ..... G. P. Hans

BAND AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. E. Pigau V.D and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at the Medical Congress Exhibition to-day :—

From 5-30 to 7-30 p.m.

March .....Militaire.....	Gonrod
Overture .....Rule Britannia ..	Schindelmeiser
Selection.....The Orchid	Monckton
Valse .....April Smiles.....	Depret
Selection.....Scotland's Pride..	Godfrey
Spanish Serenade....La Paloma....	Yradier
Descriptive Patrol U. S. A.	Coxmore

From 9-30 p.m.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion. G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 9-30 p. m. to-day :—

March.....Under the double Eagle	Wagner
Overture .....Giovana D'Arco....	Verdi
Song Cornet Solo ..The Lost Chord.	Solomon
Selection..... .....Three Little Maids.....	Rubens
Valse .....Estudiantina	Waldteufel
Selection.....Miss Hook of Holland	Caryll
Galop.....Bird's Beak	Faust

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th March.

582 DUTIES.

Orderly Officer for the week.
Lieut B. K. Goldsmith next for duty Lieut. A. Saunders.

583 DRILLS.

No. 1 and 2 Companies.—6" B.L.C. Gun and Battery Drill for the Gatsere Teams, at Mahalaxmi Fort on Saturday, the 13th instant, at 5 p. m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

584 PRACTICE.

No. 1 and 2 Companies will fire their Elementary and Service Instructional Practice from the 6" B. L. C. gun at Mahalaxmi on Sunday, the 14th instant parade at 10-30 a.m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.
As it is positive that practice will be carried out on the 14th and 21st instant, it is hoped that every member, including reservists will turn out.

581 INSPECTIONS.

The G. O. C. and Inspector Coast Defences India will inspect the Corps at Mahalaxmi on Sunday the 21st March.
Every member including reservists, must attend this parade or if sickness prevents obtain a Medical Certificate.

WHEAL CUP AND D. R. F. COMPETITIONS.

The result of the Wheal Cup and Depression Range Finding Competitions is as follows :—

WHEAL CUP.

1st No. 1 Sub-division No. 1 Company Sergt. Venn marks 83.
2nd No. 1 Sub-division No. 2 Company Sergt. R. Barker, marks 81.
3rd No. 4 Sub-division No. 1 Company Sergt. M. H. Coates, marks 81.

D. R. F. COMPETITIONS.

1st Gr.	E. E. Bellamy, marks	66.
2nd Gr.	A. A. Webb, ,,	65.
3rd Br.	W. A. Niven, ,,	57.
4th Sergt.	M. H. Coates, ,,	49.
5th Corpl.	A. Spilling, ,,	20.

The remarks of examining officer can be seen at Head Quarters.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 9th March.

784. Detail for the week ending 13th instant :—
Thursday the 11th instant.—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 8 a. m.
II. "I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.
Friday the 12th instant.—"H" Coy Parade on Coy. parade ground at 5-30 p. m.

785. It is notified for information that the Inspector-General of Volunteers in India will inspect the Battalion at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 16th instant on the Oval. This date is liable to alterations.

786. Medals.—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

787. Parades.—Parades will be held daily (except Saturday and Sunday) at 6 p.m. at St. Mary's College, Byculla for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficient will make an effort to attend.
Parade will be held daily at 7-30 a.m. outside the Gymkhana for all Companies who have not put in 9 drills.

788. Rifle Meeting.—The following Cadet match will be fired on the Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar :—
Matches 16. Blaney Challenge Cup on 9th March.
Firing to commence at 3 p. m.
Programme can be obtained at Head-Quarters.
Post Entries will be allowed owing to the notice given being so short.
Matches 5 and 6 to be fired at Ghat Kopar on the 10th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
This will be the last day for individual matches.
Cadet Marcbing Competition from Kurla to Ghat Kopar on the morning of 17th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Match No. 13.—Marching Competition for Adults will be held on the 14th instant from Kurla to Santa Cruz.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
Matches 14 and 17.—Bayley Coy Challenge Shield and Highland Challenge Cup will take place at Ghat Kopar on 21st instant.

789. Church Parade.—Sunday the 14th instant.—The Battalion will parade for divine Service. Fall in at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-15 p.m.
Dress.—Uniform with helmets, Putties and Side Arms. Medals to be worn.

790. Musketry.—The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on Thursday afternoon the 11th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-55 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 27th February give the following details :—

UNITED PROVINCES.

Rain has fallen in all districts except Etawah. Substantial falls were received in Dehra Dun, Garhwal and in parts of Meerut, Bareilly and Bijnor ; elsewhere the falls were light or insignificant. More rain is urgently required in Kheri. Standing crops are poor in Kheri and in parts of Hardoi, Bahraich, Cawnpore and Sitapur. Three test works are open in Bahraich and nine in Basti, the numbers relieved being 3,461 and 2,884 respectively. Some damage from hail is reported from 13 districts and from frost in 2. Otherwise standing crops are in fair to good condition. Cattle disease is reported from 13 districts. Supplies are adequate and fodder is sufficient except in the Mat tahsil of the Muttra district. Prices have risen in 3 districts; have fallen in 18; and are stationary elsewhere.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows :—The condition of workers and inmates of the poor-house is fair the good. Crime is normal. One civil work, seven aided works and one unaided work are in progress and one poor-house is open in Bijaigarh. Four civil works are in progress in Kera Mengraur. The number on works have risen in Bijaigarh and fallen in Kera Mangraur. The numbers on relief are :—on civil works 3,807 ; on aided works 9,948 ; on unaided works 150 ; on gratuitous relief 3,070 ; in poor-houses 123 ; dependents of workers 812 : total 17,910. Prices :—Bijaigarh 10 1-2 and Kera Mangraur 16 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Good to moderate rain fell in all districts in the first half of the week ; this was urgently needed. Crop prospects show a marked improvement. Irrigated crops are generally in good condition while unirrigated crops are average to fair except in Rohtak and Multan where they are below the average. More rain is still needed in Ambala, Ferozepore and Mainwali. Sowings of extra spring crops continue in several districts and sowings of sugarcane are in progress in Gurgaon, Delhi and Gujranwala. Prices are high but have fallen slightly in some districts. Cattle are generally in good condition except in Gujranwala. Fodder is sufficient except in Lahore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Gujranwala, Lyallpur, Jhang, Multan and parts of Gurgaon, Shahpur and Mianwali.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain fell during the week in Hazara and Peshawar and the showers received elsewhere have been very beneficial and have greatly improved the condition of crops. More rain is wanted in Bannu. The condition of standing crops is generally good on irrigated and average on unirrigated lands. Slight hail fell in Peshawar but no harm was done to crops. Sugarcane is still being pressed in the Peshawar and Bannu districts and the outturn is reported to be average. Sowing of surgarcane is in progress in Bannu. The water-supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur Canal in the Dehra Ismail Khan district continues. Fodder is scare in the Bannu district. Cattle are generally in good condition except in two villages of the Kulachi tahsil in the Dera Ismail Khan district. The public health is generally good. Prices except that of "bajra," show a slight tendency to fall. Prices :—Wheat 8 3-16 to 9 3-4 ; gram 8 to 10 1-2 ; maize 13 to 16 1-2; and "bajra" 12 to 13 3-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

There was slight rain during the week. Prices are stationary. Wheat sells from 7 to 14 and maize from 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is good. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather is snowy and severely cold. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

Rain is reported in 5 districts of Marwar varying from 1 inch 15 cents to small showers. There was also slight rain in Jaisalmer, Alwar, Bharatpur and Karauli and in parts of Jaipur and Ajmer-Merwara. Standing crops are doing well. Harvesting of gram is in progress in Kotah. The condition of cattle is generally good. Fodder is sufficient. Prices have fallen by 2 1-2 seers in Dholpur and have risen by 1 seer in Sirohi. Fluctuations are also noticeable elsewhere.

CENTRAL INDIA.

The rainfall during the week was partial in Gwalior and Baghelkhand ; and nil elsewhere. Spring crops are doing well almost everywhere. Agricultural stock are satisfactory except for some cattle disease. Prices are high but stationary. Extraction of opium is progressing in Bhopawar.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather continues to be occasionally cloudy The days are warm and the nights and mornings cool. Light showers not exceeding 35 cents were received during the week in ten districts accompanied by hail. Hail storms in this and the preceding week damaged the crops somewhat seriously in a few villages of the Damoh, Chhindwara and Bhandara districts and to a less extent in Narsinghpur, Saugor, Jubbulpur and Seoni. Threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are approaching completion. Reaping of spring crops is in progress. The state of standing crops is only fair in Nimar, Chanda Akola, Buldana and Yeotmal and is generally good elsewhere. Cattle are doing well. The supply of fodder and water is sufficient everywhere. The fluctuations in prices are unimportant except in gram which was cheaper in six districts by 1 2 to 2 1-2 seers per rupee. The number of weavers on relief was 1,587.

Feudatory States :—Kewardha, Sakti and Sirguja had a sprinkling of rain during the week. Harvesting of wheat, oilseeds and pulses is in progress. Prospects are generally good except in Kawardha and Bastar where the condition of spring crops is fair. Construction of field embankments, transplantation of sugarecane and preparation of land for the sowing of next season's crops have been started. Fodder and water are adequate. Prices fell in Raj Nandgaon and Raigarh by 1-4 seer to 1 1-2 seers per rupee.

The Bombay Report has already peared.

The number of persons on relief was 1,07,894 an decrease of 6,148.

SOME time ago, the Karachi Chamber of Commerce condemned the importation, by a member of a European firm, of matches, made in Belgium, bearing Tilak's portrait, with a laudatory inscription. Subsequently, two other cases—both of importations by European firms—of grey shirtings, one with the inscription "Bande Mataram" in Sanscrit, and the other with the words, "Victory to Tilak" in Marathi, came under censure. "The protest by one of the firms," says the "Pioneer," "that this was assuming a new function outside the scope of the Chamber evoked the expression of a unanimous opinion that it was not only within the province, but it was even the duty of the Chamber to deprecate, in the very strongest terms, any importations by its members which are likely to promote sedition, and to take steps which will lead to the discontinuance, or prohibition, of such proceedings."

Does Residence Abroad tend to Deterioration of the Hair?

It is a remarkable and singular fact that in nine cases out of ten those whose lives have been spent in the Colonies suffer in a very evident manner from various forms of hair degeneration. Compare the average head of hair of the Colonist with that of the dweller in the British Isles, and you will find that bald heads are more prevalent, grey hair more abundant, and also that the scalp exhibits various degrees of hair deterioration rarely met with in the home country.

Extremes of heat and cold, changes of temperature, less settled habits of life, have all a more or less dominant influence in producing these conditions ; and both men and women alike are subject to the distressing and marring

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

TERRORISM IN BENGAL.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—A study of the Calcutta Press will show that nearly every day a dacoity, sometimes two or three, is reported from the suburbs. The story is practically always of the same kind. A gang of men, armed with swords, spears, axes, and, latterly, carrying revolvers also, breaks into the house of some well-to-do man in the middle of the night, proceeds to secure and torture or kill the inmates, and decamps with all the cash and valuables on which hands can be laid. The neighbours in the meanwhile sit cowering in their huts, the local chowkidars make themselves scarce, and when the Police are informed the dacoits have already got clean away. The subsequent investigation generally ends in the real offenders escaping, for the conviction of the dacoits is very difficult, both because the people who have been robbed or tortured are afraid of the gang coming again to wreak vengeance, and because the meshes of the law are so wide and able legal talent so easily secured by breakers of the peace. And yet everybody in the locality knows exactly who the dacoits are. Some of the gang probably belong to the same village. Others have only come a few miles. And very often the dacoits are not professional robbers, but ordinary cultivators collected by some daring man.

Recently another class of Bengalis has taken to dacoity. It was bad enough when ruffians of low intelligence broke into houses and murdered and stole, but of late there have been cases and within a short radius of Calcutta, in which the Police distinctly state that the offenders are bhadra log, that is respectable Bengalis, well-dressed and talking to each other in English. And the Police allegation is that these Bengalis have been violently robbing their neighbours in order to secure funds for the "Swaraj" propaganda. It has been shown in evidence that certain teachers of sedition are in the habit of urging upon their hearers, mostly students, the methods of Sivaji and other Mahratta free-booters. Books, eagerly read by young Bengalis, have been written showing that deeds of violence are pleasing to the "Mother," particularly if they are designed in the end to rid the country of the foreigner. And so a new terror has arisen in the country-side, for the students, fired by fanaticism and hatred, show more courage than the ordinary dacoit, and they are better armed. But their brutality is not less, and it is a question whether babus and banias would not sooner yield up their possessions to neighbouring ryats than to these young men, acting in the name of religion and patriotism, and having behind them the unknown powers of the secret societies now honeycombing Bengal. It is not an exaggeration to say that respectable, law-abiding Bengalis in the mofussil who have little money but not enough to enable them to entertain a force of lathias, live in fear of their lives, and the approach of nightfall brings with it a train of terrors. One wonders whether even in the Mahratta days they had more cause for fear; for then at least they could rely on the support and sympathy of their neighbours and in the end the disciplined forces of John Company. To-day, so undisciplined is the State of Bengal, that outside Calcutta the Government is no longer regarded as effective to maintain peace and order, and people who have been tortured and robbed wonder who are the real rulers of the land.

This is a state of things which is nothing short of intolebrale. It is the British boast that we have given peace and security to a land torn by internal dissensions. But where are the peace and security in, say, the 24 Perghannahs, where men and women have to double-lock their doors at night and even then are awakened by crashing axes and the light of torches? And all this going on not occasionally but night after night within a stones throw of Calcutta with the Viceroy and all the high officials reading the news with their morning tea. It is idle to say that it cannot be helped, and that it is only education and enlightenment that can put an end to gang violence. So far the kind of education we have given the Indian has produced the Swaraj propaganda, and enlightenment has resulted in monstrous forms of matri-puja. And every fresh dacoity leads to others in turn, still further demoralises the uneducated, frightens the law-abiding, and encourages the unknown host of people, who are waiting for the downfall of British rule and who rejoice at every indication of administrate weakness. And let it be said at once that the remedy will not be found by consulting lawyers. Frontier soldiers, who are in the habit of dealing with Pathan raids, could better tell the Government what to do.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The House of Lords, as will have been seen from a telegram we published has accepted the Indian Councils Bill, with the exception of the Clause providing for the creation of Provincial Executive Councils in Lieutenant-Governorships. The Bill will hardly lose by the omission of this Clause, though it would perhaps have been better to amend it so as merely to defer the creation of Provincial Executive Councils until consultation with the Heads of Provincial Governments and experience of the working of the enlarged Legislative Councils shows whether there was any need for such bodies in the Lieutenant-Governorships. Until the text of the Report of the Decentralisation Commission reaches India it will be impossible to say on what grounds the Commissioners recommended the establishment of such bodies. The reasons why they were recommended to be created by Lord Morley were that he anticipated an increase of work as the result of the Reform scheme, and that he construed a very tentative suggestion of the Government of India as a definite proposal. Pending the arrival of the Decentralisation Committee's Report, we cannot judge fairly of the strength of the case made out for these bodies. But the rest of the argument for them has no great force, and it cannot be forgotten that the Government of India pronounced against them when the matter was considered, with reference to the partition of Bengal, in 1905. Lord Morley may be in a position to estimate with some accuracy the increase of work likely to result from the reforms. But, so far as the public is concerned, the necessity for the creation of Provincial Executive Councils has not been established, and from the fact that the Government of India spoke of these Councils as bodies for which the need might eventually arise, and did not contemplate their formation until an enquiry into the matter had been completed, it may be assumed that the need for them simply as a means of relieving Lieutenant-Governors is not urgent, if it exists at all. For the rest, there is much justice in the contention that Executive Councils are not desirable in themselves as they divide up authority to the detriment of vigorous and consistent administration, and that even if desirable in themselves, they would be much less required where the Head of the Administration is drawn from the Indian Civil Service than where he assumes office without previous knowledge of the country. There was a formidable array of authorities against the proposal to establish these bodies—Lord Curzon, Lord Macdonnell and Lord Lansdowne. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Lords seems to have taken up a most reasonable position towards this portion of the Bill, intimating as will be seen from a telegram, that he would be willing to reconsider the matter if Lord Morley produced further information on the subject.

The expansion of the Executive Councils existing in Madras and Bombay is, of course, much less open to objection on the grounds noticed above, and seems indeed to be desirable. The number of Members in each of these Councils was originally fixed at a maximum of three, but in 1833 was reduced to two, and has been so ever since. Since Act 33, George III, the qualification for membership has been twelve years' service in India, and this qualification has been retained for at least two of the members in the new Indian Councils Bill. The drafting has, however, been rather clumsy, for as the maximum but not the minimum membership is fixed by the Bill, there is no attempt to guarantee what proportion of the members shall have the twelve years' qualification. That proportion might be two-thirds or it might be half. For our part, we cannot understand why the qualification is not demanded in every case. The Executive is no place for accomplished amateurs, and, as we have said before the qualification is by no means severe. We can only suppose that Lord Morley has thrown in his lot in this matter with that school of politicians which would cheerfully jeopardise the interests of the country in order that a few individuals might have opportunities for political education. Persons with common-sense and sense of proportion can approve neither of this school nor of that which worships efficiency so much that it will not agree to any small and temporary sacrifice of that quality which may be necessary to secure the co-operation of the peoples of India in the government of the country. A balance has to be struck between these and we have welcomed Lord Morley's scheme as, on the whole, a most judicious compromise. But it is not striking a balance to insist on the sacrifices being entirely one side. Efficiency ought not to be made an idol, but neither ought it to be seriously endangered by the introduction of the amateur into the highest expert positions. We admit that if the qualification of twelve years' service under the Crown in India be demanded of the Indian members whom it is intended to appoint to these Executive Councils, the field of choice will be greatly narrowed, and many able and respected publicists who aspire, in no spirit of merely personal ambition, to those, places will be disappointed. But a compromise is necessary in the interests of the country, and it would be highly inadvisable and contrary to elementary principles of administration to admit Indians other than those possessing the qualification demanded of their British colleagues. There is danger in departing in any way from the sound principle that while the racial barrier which excluded Indians from Executive Councils should be demolished, qualification for membership should be insisted upon.

"Details of the system of election have not yet been settled," Lord Morley informed the House, but since the serious defects in the system which would have resulted in detriment to Mahomedan interests are to be removed, and since the subject does not realy come within the cognisance of Parliament, there is no occasion to dwell on it here. To one point, however, attention must be directed. In a previous debate in the House of Lords on the Bill, Lord Lansdowne urged that precautions should be taken against the return to the Legislative Councils of persons whose views would preclude their honest co-operation with Government, or whose past had exhibited their unfitness for a place in the Legislature. Lord Morley gave no satisfactory reply at the time, and now states that there will be no ratification of nominations though the Government are considering the permanent disqualification of convicted and deported persons—a measure of exclusion which a local Indian contemporary describes as "reactionary," the implication being that the progressive elements in the country are convicts and political suspects. Let it be said at once that the elective system would lose all reality if the Viceroy or the Heads of Provincial Administrations were to reject elected persons simply because their views were displeasing to the Government. But the condition of co-operation with the Government, which certainly does not preclude vigorous criticism, is that, with whatever difference of views on particular measures or on the policy of certain Departments, the Members of the Legislative Councils should be sincere supporters of constituted authority in India. It is nonsense to talk of co operation between the British authorities and persons who hold that those authorities should be swept away, and it is equally nonsensical to talk of assistance to the Government from persons whose political career has been marked by no serious and practical effort. The absolute Swarajist and the itinerant perverter of students can do no good to the cause of India, and can afford no assistance to the Government. We are far from assuming that such persons will be frequently elected. The sober and enlightened majority will doubtless endeavour to secure the return of persons worthy to represent it, and capable of rendering real service to the country and the Government. But when the electorate is inexperienced, there is a always a risk of some disreputable wire-puller manœuvring himself into a seat in the Legislative Councils, and the Viceroy and the Heads of Administrations should have discretion to reject obviously undesirable persons.

PULEX IRRITANS.

After all, it would seem that there is some semblance of finality of liability under the Workmen's Compensation Act. The law draws the line at fleabites. At Cardiff, a carpenter sued his employers for compensation "in respect of a bite of a flea." The "accident" was thus reported to the employers:—"Independent Order of Rechabites.—I am sorry to inform you I am unable to follow my work to-day. The fleabite I received last week, and showed you on Friday, has resulted in the poisoning of my leg." It was suggested that the ferocious flea was all lowed to be at large at a place in Cardiff where the carpenter was putting in a shop front; and being carelessly left unchained and unmuzzled, it flew at the unfortunate carpenter probably without so much as a premonitory growl, and fastened its horrid fangs in his leg, inflicting on him a wound that one of the witnesses described as being "more like the bite of a bulldog." This finely developed flea must have been reared on Mr. H. G. Wells's "Food of the Gods," on which nourishment field-mice grew to the dimensions of kangaroos; or it must have been big enough to justify the description of the deathless distich "These fleas have other fleas to bite 'em. And so along, 'add infinitum.' The great question that the Court had to determine was the ownership of this colossal "pulex". Upon this point the evidence was so unsatisfactory—the flea evidently not having worn a collar bearing its owner's name and address—that the judge had no alternative but to find for the respondents. Whether the flea is still running loose or whether is has been shot in its tracks, is not reported. The decision is no doubt important to the trade, for, if the finding had been otherwise, the risks especially in certain branches of the trade, must become absolutely paralysing. It is credibly reported, for instance, that "on, in, or about the premises" of the simple poor, this kind of vicious pet, in several varieties, and in assorted sizes, doth greatly abound, and the employer called upon to pay contingent damages every time they bite would need a pretty substantial reserve fund for he would find it very difficult to persuade any insurance corporation to take over the appalling risk of such ferocious fleas as those that flourish Cardiff way.—"Builders' Journals."

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 8.

The weather has become disturbed in the extreme South of India. Light rain has fallen there and in Ceylon, while skies have become heavily overcast in these areas.

Over the rest of the country, the weather has been dry, but in the North-east of India, the pressure has given way very rapidly, and as the temperature is much higher than usual conditions are becoming favourable for thunderstorms.

Temperature also is in excess in the Gangetic Plain but normal elsewhere. Air is generally drier than usual, except in South India.

The depression from Persia is giving clouds in Baluchistan and the adjacent districts to the East, but otherwise has not affected the weather.

Forecast.—Thunderstorms are probable in Assam and South India and light precipitation may occur in Kashmir.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th March, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Moderate cloud has appeared in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab; elsewhere skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature has fallen but continues in excess except at Agra where it has become normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Cawnpore and Allahabad but has fallen and is now normal at the other stations.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have become moderately clouded in Upper Sind but remain clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in north Rajputana but is normal over the rest of the division. Temperature is nearly normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air has decreased and is everywhere in defect. Day temperature is normal; night temperature has fallen and is now in defect in Kathiawar and north Gujarat but normal elsewhere.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity remains in defect. Maximum temperature is higher than usual in the eastern half of the division but has fallen and is now normal in the western half; the minimum has fallen everywhere and has become generally normal.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect. Temperature is normal.

General Remarks.—Moderate cloud has appeared in Upper Sind, the south-west Punjab and the extreme north due to disturbed conditions approaching from the west. Elsewhere in Northern India skies are clear.

Skies have become heavily clouded in the extreme south of the Peninsula and Colombo records light rain. Weather is slightly unsettled in the seas near Ceylon.

Dry weather is likely except in the extreme south of the Peninsula where a few light thundershowers may occur.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat	...	...	...	...
Multan	84·3	59·5	...	0·60
Rawalpindi	75·4	49·9	...	5·03
Lahore	81·9	51·2	...	1·62
Sirsa	84·3	52·6	...	0·57
Ambala	81·5	52·0	...	1·37
Delhi	85·7	59·2	...	1·17
Agra	87·0	56·5	...	1·27
Mainpuri	91·3	58·1	...	0·55
Jhansi	95·5	61·5	...	0·53
Cawnpore	91·9	61·5	...	0·22
Allahabad	95·1	63·5	...	0·46
Jacobabad	83·1	53·8	...	0·44
Karachi	80·5	61·0	...	0·69
Ajmer	84·9	54·7	...	0·44
Jaipur	88·2	54·1	...	0·44
Kotah	?	?	...	0·18
Bhuj	90·1	60·0	...	0·35
Dwarka	76·8	62·7	...	0·12
Veraval	85·7	59·8	...	0·00
Rajkot	92·9	45·7	...	0·32
Bhavnagar Para	92·1	58·5	...	0·55
Surat	94·1	63·6	...	0·02
Ahmedabad	95·6	61·7	...	0·07
Deesa	93·8	54·0	...	0·08
Nasmuch	87·5	55·8	...	0·00
In force	90·1	59·1	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	95·5	58·8	...	1·94
Sangor	93·6	61·0	...	1·03
Hoshangabad	96·1	61·4	...	1·78
Khandwa	96·7	61·1	...	0·07
Akola	99·2	64·1	...	1·22
Amraoti	98·8	70·5	...	1·09
Nagpur	99·6	67·6	...	0·27
Chanda	100·0	64·5	...	0·23
Raipur	98·2	70·6	...	0·03
Bombay	84·8	71·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	87·8	68·9	...	0·20
Mormugao	88·5	73·7	...	0·00
Karwar	88·8	71·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	95·9	59·1	...	0·33
Aravandakur	95·4	62·0	...	0·90
Poona	97·0	60·5	...	0·37
Sholapur	98·8	70·9	...	0·02
Bijapur	93·2	69·7	...	0·15
Belgaum	94·3	61·1	...	0·34
Aurangabad	97·2	61·7	...	0·00
Nizamabad (Indur)	98·9	65·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	94·3	63·2	...	0·05
Mangalore	89·2	75·9	...	0·24
Calicut	89·8	75·6	...	5·36
Cochin	91·7	79·3	...	0·24
Colombo	88·6	73·6	0·11	7·83
Masulipatam	89·7	69·1	...	0·23
Bellary	100·0	70·3	...	0·23
Cuddapah	97·2	72·1	...	4·65
Madras	93·0	76·5	...	18·89
Bangalore	90·8	64·3	...	0·87
Coimbatore	95·9	73·3	...	3·25
Trichinopoly	96·1	76·3	...	7·44
Negapatam	88·4	77·0	...	11·87

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 320 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m (local time) on the 8th March was 29·891 7ft. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 9 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·000 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above it zero of gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

AT A STREET CORNER.

A big burly navy and a Jew were fighting in one of the streets of Manchester the other day. The Jew was getting by far the worst of the argument. Both his eyes were swollen, and his nose and mouth were bleeding freely. A woman who was standing by called out to the Jew to run away.

"Run away," exclaimed the Jew. "Holy Moses, no; I've got my foot on a fripennybit."

ASHAMED TO TELL THE TRUTH.

A certain John Simmons had been a 20 years abstainer, but fell from the ways of grace and worshipped the vinous god with all the fervor of a convert.

Feeling the need of recuperation he sent his boy to an adjacent public-house for a bottle of whisky.

"But", cried the proprietor, "who's it for?" "For my father," said the boy.

"Nonsense. Your father's a total abstainer and has been to my knowledge for longer years than you've lived."

"Well, at all events, he sent me for it."

"What does he want it for?"

"To let you into the secret," said the boy, ashamed to tell the truth, "he's going fishing and he wants the cork to use for a float!"

TO HELP THE OTHER.

A visitor to a well-known country town in the Emerald Isle was much surprised a while ago to find that a farmer who lived close to the hotel at which the tourist put up, had pulled down one of the two windmills of which he was the proprietor. The visitor was rather curious to know the reason for this strange proceeding.

The next morning, when he was out for a cycle run before breakfast, he met the owner of the mills, and decided to enquire as to the missing erection.

"I say, Mr. O'Brien," he remarked, "you had two mills last year when I was here. What has become of the other?"

The Irishman looked surprised at the questioner, and then replied—

"Why, sir, because lately there hasn't been enough wind to drive the two, so I pulled one down to give the other a chance!"

TOO WHITE FOR HIM.

The negro blood, wherever it is, supplies an element of light-heartedness which will not be wholly crushed. In illustration, this story is told of a light mulatto of Tennessee;—

A number of years ago it came to him suddenly one day that he was white enough to pass anywhere for white and he acted instantly on the inspiration. He went to Memphis and bought a first class ticket on a Mississippi River boat to Cincinnati. No one suspected that he was colored. He sat at the table with white people and even occupied a state room with a white man. At first he said he could hardly restrain his exultation, but after a time, although he associated with white men, he began to be lonesome.

"It grew colder and colder," he said.

In the evening he sat on the upper deck and as he looked over the railings he could see, down below, the negro passengers and deck hands talking and laughing. After a time, when it grew darker, they began to sing the inimitable negro songs.

"That finished me," he said. "I get up and went downstairs and took my place among them. I've been a negro ever since."

A PROMISE OF WEALTH.

"Well," demanded the man who was having his fortune told, "what do you see?"

"You are married," said the lady who was examining his palm.

"Yes. But I knew that before I came here."

"You have always had to fight your way ahead. That is, you have progressed by hard work. You have never been favored much by luck."

"Very true. Still, that isn't exactly what I came here to find out. Can't you tell me something about the future?"

"Yes. You are going to live long. Your life is very strong. And here I see something very important,—something that will encourage you. Your salary is going to be increased."

"Good. That's the kind of news I want. You're sure about it, are you?"

"Yes. You will get it before long."

"And is there anything to indicate about how much it is to be increased?"

"It will be much larger than it is now. Let me see, Yes. It will be as large as your wife tries to make her friends think it is at present."

He could ask no more. With a feeling of courage in his breast he handed out five shillings, and went away to the triumph that awaited him.

EXPLAINED.

The old lady had plied the tram conductor with so many questions that he was beginning to think that mother-in-law jokes had substantial foundation in fact.

"Can you tell me on what cars I can use these transfer tickets? They mix me up somewhat."

The conductor winked at another passenger and replied—

"It's really simple, madam. East of the junction by a west-bound car an exchange from an east-bound car is good only if the west-bound car is west of the junction formed by the said east bound car. South of the junction formed by a north-bound car an exchange from a south-bound car is good south of the junction if the north-bound car was north of the junction at the time of issue, but only south of the junction going south if the south-bound car was going north at the time it was south of the junction. No difficulty at all ma'am."

By this time the old lady was speechless.

CRUELTY TO THE HORSE.

The hansom cab drew up with a jerk as a motor-brougham in front stopped abruptly and refused to budge. The horse got a dose of the oil fumes and naturally kicked against the indignity.

"'Urry up, there old paraffin face!" cried the cab-driver to the chauffeur.

The occupant of the motor-brougham thrust his head out of the window and remonstrated with the cabman for using such language.

"You put yer 'ead in or me 'oss 'll 'ave a fit," replied cabby warmly. "An' get yer shover to move that there oil tank along, or I'll give yer in charge for cruelty ter animals. Carn't yer see as yer pizenin' me 'oss?"

HE COULDN'T SINK.

A boatman was amazed by the foolish behaviour of one of a party he had taken for a sail. When the boat sprang a leak far out from the shore the boatman somewhat allayed the alarm of the rest of the party by serving out life-belts, but he gave none to the man who had angered him.

"Where's mine?" said the terrified youth.

"Don't you worry, my lad," said the boatman; "you don't need no life-belt. You'll never be drowned. A feller with an' ead as hollow as yourn can't sink."

AN EXAMINATION.

A student in one of the colleges found himself face to face with an examination in Old Testament history—a subject which he had entirely ignored all term. Taking counsel with some friends, he decided that all he really needed to know was the long list of the names of the kings of Israel and their dates. So he crammed them each and all into his bursting head. But, sad to relate, all he was asked to do was to criticise the acts of Moses. Not one act of Moses, good, bad, or indifferent, could the unfortunate youth remember, so after much thought he wrote as follows:—

"Far be it for one as humble as I am to criticise the acts of the great Moses; but if you would care to know the names of the Kings of Israel and their dates you will find them written below." He was passed.

NOT THE CORPSE.

A negro employed on a South American plantation had died and the night before the funeral a dozen friends of the dead man sat in the soft summer night before the hut, telling ghost, stories.

Suddenly, in the darkness above them they heard strange noises—a flapping as of great wings, menacing cries. And they saw dimly a formless black shape hovering near.

All but one man ran. This one man, as he cowered on his stool, had the ill-luck to be seized by the grapnel of a falling balloon, which was all the black shape was.

The grapnel, going at a great pace, whirled the darkie up for four or five feet in the air and jerked him along at the rate of fifteen miles or so an hour.

"Oh, massa, massa," he yelled, squirming and kicking in that strange flight, "I'se not de one! I'se not de corpse! Dick's in de house dah. In de house dah!"

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

Persia

THE DISORDERS.

Teheran, February 11 "Times."—Trustworthy information from Tabriz states that the town is completely surrounded by Royalist troops. All the roads are closed, and neither posts nor caravans can proceed. There has been some skirmishing, in which the Nationalists were worsted. There is great scarcity of foodstuffs, the townsfolk are very apprehensive, and discontent among the revolutionaries is growing. Parsees in large numbers are taking refuge in the Vice-Consulate and the telegraph office. At Yezd many persons have been carried off and held to ransom. There has been skirmishing between the troops and the brigands, who have established themselves outside the town. There is no proof yet that there are Bakhtiari before Yezd, but reports from Ispahan suggest a strong probability that the troubles at Yezd were instigated from Ispahan.

Feb. 12.—Telegraphic communication with Resht is interrupted, and we are dependent for news on the meagre telephone messages that have to be transmitted over many stages. A traveller who left Resht on Wednesday, however, confirms the surmise in my telegram of Feb. 9 that the trouble arose through the meeting of two processions on the tenth of Muharrem. The Governor failed to give satisfaction, killing a man in the procession, which was composed mostly of Tabrizis. Some time ago an exciled enemy of the Governor returned to the town bringing with him from Baku some revolutionary Caucasians, who ever since have been spoiling for a fight. Popular feeling, aroused by the procession incident, culminated on Monday when the Caucasians and Tabrizi residents collected and led an ever-increasing mob against the Konak. Armed with rifles, revolers, and bombs they attacked the soldiers on duty, and shot the Governor as he was endeavouring to escape. The Government offices were then set on fire. The mob next gutted the arsenal, and dragged out three brass cannon, with which they bombarded the blazing buildings. The destruction finished, the mob now resolved itself into an orderly anjuman, professing orthodox Nationalist principles. Two temporary Governors were appointed, and guards wearing the revolutionary red were stationed at the important points. The town lapsed into perfect order: the European mails came and went, and the money carts of the Russian bank passed unscathed through the bazaars. Security reigned as before. The total casualties were, at most, seventy killed. Involved stories regarding the oppertune landing at Enzeli of the Sipahdar, who was prominent on the Royalist side in the earlier days of the Tabriz uprising, suggests that the Shah asked him to restore order. Meanwhile troops are supposed to be on the road, and a Governor is to follow. It remains to be seen whether Resht has the stomach to resist the Shah's soldiers. The approach of the troops and the arrival of a judiciously selected Governor may result in a peaceful settlement. Grotesque exaggerations of the Resht affair have aroused some sympathy in Teheran. There is talk of keeping the bazaars closed to-morrow. The authorities, however, have taken measures to secure public confidence, and trouble is not anticipated.

Feb. 14.—There are strong reasons for believing that the Government is in disperate straits for money. The soldiers who were despatched to Resht halted a few miles outside Teheran for three days, being unable to proceed for lack of funds. They marched this morning. The Resht affair was engineered at Tabriz, and if not dealt with expeditiously may assume formidable proportions. The Siphadar is acting as Governor. At the instance of the local anjuman he has communicated to the Shah his adherence to the Nationalist policy, and declines to act in the interests of the Government.

Ain-ed-Dowleh advises the Tabrizis to accept the Shah's clemency, but Satar Khan has decided not to capitulate. Without a vigorous combined assult the town cannot well be taken, but there is a possibility that if the blockade is maintained for several days more the Nationalist resistance may collapse. The news from Resht created a great stir in Taheran, and there were apprehensions of disturbance but the Shah gave a taste of his quality by flooding the town with troops. Profect order has been maintained, and the merchants who closed their shops speedily opened them again.

Feb. 16.—The inhabitants of Teheran have been in a highly nervous condition since the bombardment of the Mejliss. The most preposterous stories continually obtain currency, and the town, according to the timid, is for ever on the eve of a bloody insurrection. The local Nationalists, however, are much too public-spirited to break the peace, and no danger has threatened from their side in the past or need be apprehended in the future. But there is a well-grounded fear that the Shah's soldiery may get out of hand unless their allegiance is secured by instalments of the pay due to them. The Shah is now very hard pushed for money, and while the probabilities are still all against disturbances, it is generally recognised that the situation is fraught with worse possibilities than at any other time since the "coup." If the Shah cannot replenish his coffers at an early date he will be compelled to accept the terms offered by the Powers. But if Tabriz capitulates, the Nationalist movement, in a militant sense, will probably collapse throughout the country. Half the shops in Teheran are closed and the bazaars are picketed by troops. All the provincial towns except Tabriz are quiet.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

SHAH'S BROTHER KIDNAPPED.

Teheran, February 18.—Shua-es-Sultaneh, brother of the Shah, who landed at Resht on Tuesday from Europe, has been kidnapped by revolutionaries, who demand a ransom of £1,000.

THE MYSTERIOUS EARTHQUAKE.

The mysterious earthquake of Jan. 23 has now been definitely located in Persia. A Reuter telegram of Feb. 17 from Teheran states:—Belated reports received by the Government record a severe earthquake on Jan. 23 in the province of Luristan. In the districts of Burujird and Selahor, although they are sparsely populated, sixty villages have been wholly or partially destroyed, while several villages are reported to have been engulfed completely. The loss of life is estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000, and twice as many cattle have perished. The destitute survivors are flocking to Burujird, appealing to the Government for help.

An Indian correspondent writes from Palamcottah:—"A word to those whose throats are hoarse with crying for local self-government and its expansion. An election was held at Palamcottah to choose a Chairman for the Municipality. All the Councillors except the District Medical and Sanitary Officer were Indians, and by a unanimous vote Mr. Cameron, of Messrs. Parry and Co., was elected. Mr. Cameron is not now in India but is expected shortly from England. The Municipal Councillors of Palamcottah are right-thinking and businesslike people who exercise their right of enfranchisement in the best interest of the Municipality, selecting the best man available without the distinction of caste, creed and colour."

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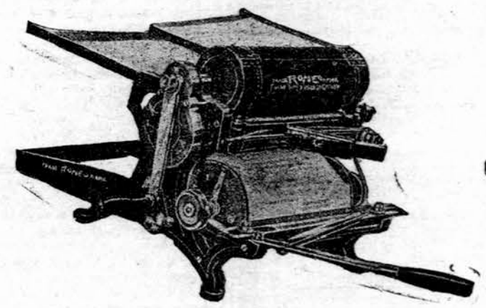

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SUIT AGAINST THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Cotton Bales Pledged with the Bank.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

NANDLAL THAKERSEYDAS VS. THE BANK OF BOMBAY AND ANOTHER.

For the Plaintiff :—Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandi and Co.

For the Bank :—The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co.

The second defendant was not represented.

Mr. Justice Beaman, sitting on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Nandlal Thackerseydas, a Marwaree merchant, carrying on business under the name of Thackerseydas Nandlal at Kalbadevi, against the Bank of Bombay, and Lukhmidas Naronji, lately carrying on business in Bombay as a mukadam under the name of Sunderji Keshowji. The plaintiff claimed that the defendants may be ordered to deliver to him 399 bales of cotton or to pay to him Rs. 34,225-5-9 for the value thereof; and that in the event of the Court holding that he was not entitled to the abovementioned relief, the right of the plaintiff under the circumstances set out in the plaint may be ascertained and declared.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

In the course of the plaint, the plaintiff stated that on the 20th or the 21st February, 1903, he entrusted to Lakhmidas, his mukadam (defendant No. 2), two lots of 170 and 229 bales of cotton, in all 399, for which Lakhmidas passed receipts to him, for holding the bales as "amanats" or in deposit. In August, 1903, the plaintiff received information that Lakhmidas had pledged the bales to the Bank (defendant No. 1); two of these bales the plaintiff found in the godown of which the Bank now claimed to be the lessees. Lakhmidas was not in legal possession of the goods; he merely held them in custody for the plaintiff; the Bank did not acquire any right in the goods. The Bank knew that Lakhmidas was a mukadam, as which he might have no interest in the property. Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas, head of the Shroff Department of tha Bank, was a partner with Lakhmidas, in certain cotton speculations, in respect of which he was indebted to Lakhmidas in a large sum. Chunilal was well aware of these business transactions; he must have known that Lakhmidas was pledging to the Bank bales which were not his property. From an inspection of Lakhidas's books the plaintiff had come to know of the fact that Lakhmidas was in the habit of making presents of money of considerable amounts to divers people having relations with the Bank, with whom he had to deal. The fact of such presents being made, showed that those persons were not acting properly. The plaintiff's had called upon the Bank to hand over to him the 399 bales; but the Bank had failed to do so. Of the 399 bales, 397 were missing. Were the Court to come to the conclusion that Lakhmidas's pledge to the Bank was valid in law as against the plaintiff, the securities of the Bank in the pledges should be "marshalled" by the Court, so as to throw upon the bales properly belonging to Lakhmidas, the primary liability to satisfy the claims of the Bank, and to release, as far as might be, the plaintiff's bales.

In any event the plaintiff would claim to stand in the shoes of Lakhmidas as regarded the missing bales; he would recover from the Bank or have credit for it against the Bank. Recently a number of these bales were sold by the Bank; it held a large surplus over the amount which the plaintiff laid claim. Lakhmidas had been adjudicated an insolvent, and his property was vested in the Official Assignee. He was undergoing five years' imprisonment for the misappropriation of the bales. The plaintiffs desired that the Bank should be ordered to deliver to him the 399 bales or Rs. 34,225 their value. He also prayed that this rights in the matter be ascertained and declared, and the defendants, or either of them, be ordered to pay his costs.

THE BANK'S CASE.

In its written statement the Bank of Bombay (defendant No. 1) denied the material allegations made against it and demanded strict proofs from the plaintiff in their support. The Bank stated that it knew that Lakhmidas (defendant No. 2) carried on business in his own name in 1903, and prior to it in the name of Sunderji Keshowji on a large scale as a merchant. The Bank had hired godowns in Pasta Lane and Bhaga Lane for storing cotton bales between 3rd May, 1900, and sometime in the year 1904. These were the bales pledged by Lakhmidas to the Bank. The keys of these godowns were in the custody of the Bank's Accountant or of the officials under him. The Bank had no knowledge that the bales belonged to the plaintiff or they were entrusted by him to Lakhmidas. The Bank did not admit that the plaintiff was not aware of the fact of the Bank being lessees of these godowns. In good faith the Bank had received the bales; Lakhmidas had pledged them with the Bank by six different instruments, respectively, dated 16th May, 29th June, 29th June, 8th July, 13th July, and 5th August, all in 1903. Loans and cash credits were secured to Lakhmidas under the belief held by the Bank that the bales were his. In January, 1900, the Bank had been informed that the firm of Sundarji Keshowji consisted of Lakhmidas (defendant No. 2) and his father Naranji Keshowji, who afterwards died in February, 1900. Lakhmidas after his father's death continued to do business with the Bank, in the name of Sundarji Keshowji up to August, 1903. Never had the Bank any dealing with Lakhmidas as a mukadam; all the Bank's dealings with him were in his capacity of a merchant. Out of the sale proceeds of the bales, the Bank held no surplus as alleged; with the exception of the two bales they have sold the rest.

Lakhmidas owed to the Bank Rs. 63,842 on the six instruments, besides Rs. 17,190 due to charges accounts. Under these circumstances the Bank submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

A NEW DEFENCE.

After the action was opened by Counsel for the plaintiff and some evidence was led, the Bank's Counsel, the Hon. the Advocate-General, in Lakhmidas's cross-examination, appeared to indicate to the Court that the Bank intended to rely on the defence that if the Bank ever received the bales of the plaintiff from Lakhmidas in pledge, it had returned them to him as shown by his books.

Mr. Lowndes for the plaintiff, objected to the raising of what he characterised as an entirely new defence, which, moreover, was inconsistent with the defence raised in the pleadings and the issues; it was likely to seriously prejudice the plaintiff's case; and Counsel was taken by surprise. Were it a good defence that the bales were returned by the Bank to Lakhmidas and had been sold by him to others, such as Messrs. Gaddum and Co., Messrs. Volkart Brothers and others, the plaintiff's right to follow the bales into their hands, supposing that the selling was unauthorised was barred by lapse of time.

The Advocate-General urged that the Bank had not committed any blunder in the pleadings; this defence was within the scope of the form of action adopted by the plaintiff; it was necessarily implied in it. If the plaintiff had used due diligence in carrying on his examination of Lakhmidas's books between 1903 and November, 1904, when this suit was filed, he could have been aware of what had become of the bales.

His Lordship held that the plaintiff's contention was right, in so far that this was a new defence; before using it the Bank must amend its defence. But the Advocate-General had averred, that as there was no blunder, no amendment was necessary, and that this point fell within the purview of the pleadings raised in the Bank's defence. The Court held a different opinion for reasons given. Even if amendment was necessary leave to amend should not be granted; if the plaintiff was defeated on this ground he would now be barred by time from following his goods in the possession of other persons. No amendment could be allowed, as it would bar the plaintiff's claim.

THE JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivered a very lengthy judgment which occupied three hours in reading. His Lordship said that it would be convenient to treat each question, as far as possible, separately. First it was contended by the defendant—and when he said the defendant he meant, throughout the judgment, the defendant Bank that the 399 bales of cotton belonged to Lakhmidas. If Lakhmidas were really the owner the case was at an end. For it arose in this way. The plaintiff alleged that he bought the said 399 bales on account of one Damoder and warehoused them with the second defendant, Lakhmidas, and that Lakhmidas fraudulently pledged the same with the defendant. The plaintiff further alleged that on demand the first defendant denied that he had ever had the plaintiff's 399 bales, or that he had them when the demand was made, or that if he had ever had them, and had not got them when the demand was made, he had not lost them through any negligence, carelessness and so forth. Plainly then, if the bales really belonged to Lakhmidas, the plaintiff would have no claim against the defendant. There was, of course, a further point, namely, whether even if the bales were the plaintiff's and Lakhmidas merely a depositee, the pledge of the bales by Lakhmidas to the defendant, was a valid pledge. And there was also the wholly alternative case set up by the plaintiff which would be dealt with in its proper place. But both cases would be equally at an end if the bales were not plaintiff's, but Lakhmidas' bales.

DEENDANT'S CONTENTION.

The defendant contended that in respect of these bales the plaintiff really bought as agent for one and that the agent, Damoder, was a mere man of straw who if he had any real existence at all, and had it only for the purposes of this case as Lackmidas's creature; in a word that in this transaction Damoder was really Lakhmidas; and that this was the understanding at the time the bales were bought and the plaintiff was fully aware of it. Therefore so long as the plaintiff held the bales, if he ever did, he held them only in pledge from Lakhmidas, and that when he returned them to Lakhmidas, for warehousing he parted with his legal rights as pledges and the goods from that moment were in Lakhmidas's possession as full owner. In that capacity Lakhmidas pledged them to the Bank (if he ever did pledge them to the Bank) and therefore the plaintiff had no cause of action against the defendant.

In support of this contention the defendant strongly relied on (1) the agreement; (2) certain passages in the evidence given by Lakhmidas and Jagunnath, plaintiff's munim. As to the agreement entered between Damoder and the plaintiff, defendant contended that on the face of it, it proved that the plaintiff was only Damoder's agent. His Lordship remarked that defendant's real contention was, of course, that Damodar was a mere name, and that the transaction was really with Lakhmidas. If the defendant could establish that, then no doubt there would be an end to the plaintiff's case. The defendant relied on this line of reasoning. It was plain that the defendant had confined himself to a very partial analysis of the evidence. It really came to this that the defendants contended that the plaintiff was out of Court by certain statements of Lakhmidas which went to show that he was acting in partnership with Damodar for this transaction, and that he and not Damodar was the real partner—the man who advanced the money; the man whom the plaintiff trusted, the man with whom the plaintiff knew that he was really dealing.

ANALYSIS OF EVIDENCE.

What confirmation that contention obtained from the rest of the evidence upon which it was avowedly based, was seen to be limited in the extreme, and anything but convincing. If they eliminated for a moment what Lakhmidas himself had said the superficiality and inconclusiveness of that reasoning became at once apparent. He had already said that little or nothing turned upon the agreement and the rest was matter of consent and most sweeping inference, which having regard to the evidence as a whole, no Court would be likely to draw. The one definite point was that the cheque for Rs. 4,000 was supplied by Lakhmidas and not by Damodar. But that was part of the plaintiff's case too.

His Lordship then commented on the evidence and said that considering the scale on which the defendent was making advances to as much as 10 lakhs in a year his Lordship should have thought that some responsible officer would have been able to show preeisely what bales did come into the Bank's possession as pledges for those advances, but none of the Bank's officials could do so. There was the fact that two of the bales were in the Bank's possession and it was a strong inference that two of them were found thereafter the crash the rest had been there. It was simply puerile to pretend in the events that had happened that the defendant really had the least doubt that those two bales were part of the plaintiff's 399 bales.

MISSING COTTON BALES.

They must remember that when the godowns were opened after Lakhmidas's failure and Ardeshir absconding at least 800 bales were missing. No one knows what became of them. None of the Bank's officials had the least idea or had useful suggestion to make about this deplorable deficit. Every one put the blame on Ardeshir or on Chunilal and it may be true that between them or separately, they were responsible for the swindle. There had been and extraordinary and unaccountable loss and bales of cotton had gone clean out of the Bank's possession. When in the general wreck two bales at least of the plaintiff's 399 were found in the possession of the Bank it was not asking too much of the Court to hold that the remaining 377 also were pledged with the Bank, as all the evidence his Lordship had considered went to prove it. If there was any common ground at all between the parties it was that Ardeshir, the assistant godownkeeper was a swindler who was swindling the plaintiff and the defendant alike. Less common, but still a ground to be noticed was the possibility that Chunilal and Lakhmidas himself were in the conspiracy. Now if Ardeshir was defrauding the Bank and if Bank book II was really made up entirely from Ardeshir's book what value had this purely surface correspondence? What guarantee did it afford of the truth of anything which appeared in 11 and 23? As to Dhanjibhoy's checks they were really worthless. Apparently they were made from Ardeshir's books. Looking at Dhanjibhoy's evidence, it was perfectly plain that no inspection deserving of the name was really made, that there was virtually no supervision at all exercised over the assistant godownkeeper, who was in a position to show pretty well what he pleased in his books. At any rate Lakhmidas's letter showed that up to May 27th Ardeshir's book was not being tampered with.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS.

There was the further consideration that Lakhmidas and Ardeshir were both, according to the plaintiff, chargeable with a common design to defraud him and the Bank, and if that were so, there was nothing very far-fetched in supposing that before Lakhmidas wrote the letter of 27th May, he consulted with Ardeshir and got his figures from him. If there was any truth in the theory that Lakhmidas and Ardeshir were working together, that Ardeshir was in Lakhmidas's pay, Lakhmidas would know well enough how the Bank book II was written up and he would take care to get his figures correctly from Ardeshir before drawing up the schedule to the letter. And if that were anywhere near, the real truth, it would finally demolish the already tottering argument of the defendant on that head.

Plaintiff's bales were full pressed and were delivered to Lakhmidas, and the evidence of the Bank officials left no room for doubt that they did go into the Bank's possession. Upon that point his Lordship found for the plaintiff.

Speaking of the defence, his Lordship said: Why was the Bank's defence any the better because Ardeshir, its Assistant Godown-keeper, acted exclusively with Lakhmidas? It was not as though the Bank contended that it intentionally and knowingly returned those pledged bales to the pledger. That would have been a different case. But as far as his Lordship could see, the Bank did not portend to know anything about it. And it was on the face of its own pleadings utterly inconsistent to say in one breath—"I never had your bales, and I returned your bales to the pledger." Further, by suggesting that

MR. LAKHMIDAS BRIED ARDESHIR

to dishonestly return the Bales, it seemed to his Lordship that the Bank deprived this defence, even if the facts were as the Bank alleged, of all value. His Lordship did not say that the suggestion was borne out by the evidence; the evidence indeed was ridiculously inadequate. It showed that Lakhmidas paid Ardeshir Rs. 600 in all, and apparently quite openly, and entered each payment in his books. As his Lordship understood the Bank's case, Ardeshir, in return for this Rs. 600

FRAUDULENTLY GAVE LAKHMIDAS

back some 1,500 bales in all. Bales 809 were shill missing, and there was a lot of 700 which Lakhmidas did not admit having ever received at all. On the first part of the plaintiff's case, this defence was useless. The Bank had no delivery orders, nothing whatever as far as his Lordship could see to warrant any conclusion that he had restored the bales. Therefore, if as found on the second point, the Bank did obtain possession of these 399 bales, the fact that 397 of them were fraudulently given back to Lakhmidas and sold by him, would not in his Lordship's judgment, affect the Bank's liability. On the second part of the case, no doubt it would be different. For, if however fraudulently Lakhmidas did regain these 397 bales, and sold them, his Lordship failed to see how the plaintiff standing in his shoes, could fairly claim to make the Bank responsible for them. Were these the same bales? His Lordship confessed the Advocate-General (Mr. Strangman) had made out a pretty strong case for supposing that they were. Its strength consisted of course mainly in the correspondence between the numbers of bales of the three qualities deposited by the plaintiff with Lakhmidas, and those sold by Lakhmidas to the three firms. The identity was so striking that it seemed almost to exclude the reasonable possibility of mere coincidence. His Lordship then proceeded, to discuss the questions of the conversion, trover, or detinue of the goods, which he remarked had been hotly discussed from different standpoints at the trial; he also referred to the correspondence that had passed in this connection.

WAS IT A VALID PLEDGE?

The last important legal question which arose on the first part of the plaintiff's case, namely, whether in all the circumstances the pledge was valid under the Contract Act. From the opening of the case, he thought that that was probably the Bank's strongest ground of defence. By the time all the evidence was recorded, he felt it was practically the only ground upon which the Bank could hope to escape liability. But the learned Advocate-General virtually declined to argue it at all. His Lordship hinted to him, at last, he actually asked him to argue it at least, so that the Court could have the benefit of his assistance. But he was so confident that the Court must hold that Lakhmidas was the owner, that he was extremely reluctant to touch this alternative question, as though by doing so he might weaken the impression his arguments might have made, showing that Lakhmidas was owner or part-owner of the goods. His Lordship's observations on this part of the Bank's concluding address elicited from Mr. Lowndes a brilliant, scientific and logical argument, covering the whole field of the case law, and probing into the principles which might be thought to underlie and connect the decisions, for which his Lordship desired to record his acknowledgments to that learned counsel. After referring to Mr. Lowndes's arguments, his Lordship said that for the present it was enough to say that Section 189 appeared on the face of it to him framed in the interest of the "bona fide" pledge.

MR. CHUNILAL'S KNOWLEDGE.

Plaintiff said that as Chunilal was defendant's servant employed for the special purpose of finding out the status of those persons in the Bazar with whom the defendant had dealings, and as he was bound to impart his knowledge to the defendant, it was clear that his knowledge was the defendant's knowledge. It was upon that point His Lordship felt grave doubt. Upon the fact namely, whether Chunilal knew that Lakhmidas was a mukadam, that is to say doing business as a mucadam generally as well as a merchant, and very likely too that Lakhmidas was in fact mucadam of these very bales. On this point His Lordship remarked that evidence was much too clear. It showed conclusive ly that Chunilal knew a great deal Lakhmisdas's business if he was not actually his partner, and there was not the slightest doubt that Chunilal knew that Lakhmidas was acting as a mukadam in 1903 The history of Suit No. 449 of 1901 was enough to establish these points. Chunilal was himself speculating in cotton to a large extent. His Lordship then quoted Chunilal's evidence in Suit no 449 of 1901. Chunilal stated, among other things, in that evidence that prior to on and after 28th March, 1900, the firm of Sunderji Keshowji, Cotton mukadams, were acting as mukadam's for the said firm, that is receiving and storing cotton for the said firm, etc. Reading the passage containing the above statement, Chunilal said that he had reason to believe they had ceased to do mukadam business between March, 1900, and December 1901. He remembered that suit, but he did not remember it at the time of that suit that Sundarji Keshowji were acting as his mukadam They were Commission agents. They sold 1,060 bales of cotton to Ebji Umarat. Chunilal said he did not remember whether he had asked Dinshah Fardunji and Co., to buy up the bales on his behalf. Chotilal Ishwardas was then acting on his behalf, but he would not swear if Chotilal was an absolutely independant buyer on his account. Chotilal thought that the defendant Bank was aware of his dealings. His Lordship said that spoke for itself and needed no comment.

STRONG PRESUMPTION OF COLLUSION.

Passing on to another feature in the case, His Lordship said that strong presumption of collusion was found to be raised between Chunilal and Lakhmidas in respect of the partnership. There was a regular account from 1898 Samvat in Lakhmidas's books of partnership with Chunilal. It was not suggested that it was made up for the purposes of this suit, because long before this suit was filed, Lakhmidas had been adjudicated an insolvent, and the Official Assignee had taken charge of his books. Chunilal of course denied the partnership, but what reliance could the Court place upon his mere word against the books? When Lakhmidas became an insolvent, he entered Chunilal as one of his debtors. Chunilal had sworn that defendant knew of his heavy speculatiens. He said the Bank knew all about it. Mr. Begbie said that this was absolutely untrue, which His Lordship believed. Chunilal's attempt to implicate Lakhmidas in a forgery was contradicted by the defendant's own responsible officers. In effect the plaintiff's argument came to this that Chunilal knew that Lakhmidas was acting as a muccadam. It was Chunilal's duty to tell the Bank. He knew pretty well all there was to know about Lakhmidas and his standing in the market, and it was Chunilal's duty to have imparted all that he knew to the defendant It seemed to his Lordship a large and dangerous leap, that might seriously disturb commercial dealings in this city, to say that the defendant was affected with knowledge which it had not got; merely because

A TRUSTED SUBORDINATE

was dishonest, and did not inform the defendant of all that, in the faithful discharge of his duty, he ought to have. It was not as though the defendant, apart from Chunilal, had no reason at all to trust Lukhmidas as a merchant. In fact Lakhmidas was a merchant, and a merchant on a large scale. He appeared to have enormous dealings of this kind with the defendant over a long course of years, and in no instance had the defendant the least reason to doubt any representation he made. Therefore, leaving Chunilal out of the question altogether, would any court say that, in such circumstances, the defendant ought to have known, that it had resonable cause to suspect that the pledge, of these 400 bales, a more flesabite, in the sum of all the defendant's transactions with Lakhmidas, was specially improper. To hold that would, his Lordship thought, impose too severe restrictions on business and commercial operations. And the further principle his Lordship now asked to lay down seemed to him

STILL MORE DANGEROUS.

In all large businesses, employers must repose confidence in varying degrees in their subordinates, and where, as here, it was merely in the end a question of the good faith or reasonable precaution of the principal, it appeared to his Lordship that, where he had employed agents who had for years served him well, and given him no cause at all for suspicion, the sudden dishonesty of one of them ought not to be imputable, because it could not have been foreseen by the principal. It might be, it probably would be, said that his Lordship was here inconsistent with himself since in disposing of another point, the fraudulent return of the bales to Lakhmidas, his Lordship thought that the defendant could not shelter behind that fraud to escape liability. But surely there was a distinction. Here they had to deal with knewledge, with what goes on in a man's mind and could not be discovered by any human foresight until the man himself chose to reveal it. In the other case, the defendant had the goods, and it was his business or essential part of his business to see that they were safely kept. No one could make away with 800 bales, or even with 400 bales, in a moment. And therefore it did seem to his Lordship that, in that particular, the defendant would be in a very different legal position in respect of the fixing of liability. The plaintiff said that it was the

DUTY OF THE DEFENDANT

to enquire into each and every detail of this huge pledging business; and so no doubt in extreme strictness it was, at any rate in the beginning. But when this kind of thing had been going on for years, without a hitch of any kind, the point of view must in common fairness shift a little. All men might err, still more true was it that all men who reposed confidence in others, might be deceived.

SECOND PART OF PLAINTIFF'S CASE.

Coming to the second part of the plaintiff's case, his Lordship observed that this aspect of the case had given him a great deal of trouble and anxiety. From the first he doubted if plaintiff could prove all the requisite facts, and whether a suit of this kind would lie against the defendant. With reference to an observation made by Mr. Lowndes in his concluding address upon this part of the case, his Lordship said that he did not think the manner in which it was set out in the plaint was or could have been misleading or that any exception could fairly be taken to it by the defendant. The plaintiff relied for this part of the case upon three main heads (1) was the defendant entitled to charge Lakhmidas with some 12,000 Rupees of legal expenses, and so reduce his credit in their hands to that extent (2) was the defendant responsible for the 800 and odd missing bales or for the 700 bales alleged to have been returned to Lakhmidas in August? It would require, said His Lordship, a long examination of the evidence to answer these questions. The plaintiff, his Lordship apprehended, could only stand in Lakhmidas's shoes to the extent of exacting from the Bank the bales of cotton which plaintiff had deposited with Lakhmidas. As to marshalling, or that which was analogous to marshallin, a ground upon which plaintiff relied, it was plain that no relief could be asked or given on that ground, if substituting Lakhmidas for plaintiff, it appeared that the particular goods pledged had been returned, no matter how, to Lakhmidas himself. His Lordship therefore held that the bales sold to Gaddum, Volkart and Damodar mills were the very bales which plaintiff had deposited with Lakhmidas. And on that finding of fact, it appeared to his Lordship that this part of the plaintiff's case should fail.

CONCLUSION.

What was the plaintiff asking for? Not for his particular pledged goods, but for a sort of general account from first to Lukhmidas and the defendant. His Lordship was not at all clear that the plaintiff's single relation with Lakhmidas would entitle him to maintain any such action against the defendant. Assuming that the Court held that the 399 bales never had been returned to Lukhmidas, and that they were lost through the Bank's negligence, although there had been no conversion on the part of the Bank although the pledge to the defendant Bank had been valid, then as between plaintiff and defendant, it appeared to his Lordship still as it did from the first, that the proper remedy would be to give plaintiff a decree against Lakhmidas, and let him execute it if he could against any assets of Lukhmidas in the hands of the Official Assignee. As it was, the position was practically the same. For assuming that Lakhmidas got back the plaintiff's bales and sold them, the plaintiff was entitled to a decree against Lukhmidas, and he could execute that decree against any assests of Lukhmidas's in the hands of the Official Assignee. In that view, his Lordship said he must find the plaintiff's case against the defendant bank failed, and that his suit must be dismissed against that defendant. But considering the whole course of the case, the disproportionate amount of time taken up in contesting points upon which the defendant bank had failed, it appeared to his Lordship it would be most unfair to make the plaintiff pay the defendant bank's cost of this trial. If the expenses could be exactly proportioned to the time spent over each separate point of the argument, and then laid on the defendant, and the plaintiff according to their respective successes, his Lordship thought the balance would be distinctly in the plaintiff's favour. As between plaintiff and defendant 1, therefore, his Lordship dismissed the suit directing each party to bear his own costs. His Lordship gave to plaintiff a decree with costs against Lakhmidas, defendant No. 2, to the full amount claimed and interest as prayed in the concluding part of Mr. Bowndes's final address to the Court]

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

Before Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY VS. WALJI HIRJI.

For the plaintiffs: Mr. Dunlop of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co.

For the defendant: T. P. Mahanvakar.

In this case plaintiffs sued the defendant, a contractor for the Harbour Branch Railway, Matunga, to recover the sum of Rs. 902-12-1 being the amount of damages sustained by the Municipal Corporation. Plaintiffs alleged neglect on the part of the defendant and his servants in carrying out works in the immediate neighbourhood of the Vehar water main between Sion and Matunga. By this neglect and wrongful act on the part of the defendant and his servants a large boulder of rock was displaced and it fell against the 32-inch Vehar water main which was seriously broken. The particulars of the claim were as follows: Amount of expenses incurred by the Water Works Department of the Municipality in renewing the broken pipe and repairing the damage done, Rs. 488-0-1; amount paid to photographer for taking flash light photo of the broken pipe, boulder, etc., Rs. 50; amount paid to the G. I. P. Railway, being their charges for rolling new pipe, Rs. 14-12; estimated value of water wasted and lost to the plaintiff Corporation by reason of the breakage of the main, Rs. 350.

The defendant contended that he was a Railway Contractor and did not do work in the neighbourhood as alleged by the plaintiffs. He denied negligence on the part of his workmen and also denied damages. Evidence having been led, the further hearing of the case was adjourned to the 12th instant.

POLICE NEWS.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

BRAWLING AT HOLI FESTIVAL.

The majority of accused placed before the different Benches yesterday were drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour. These included also those who were charged with using obscene words, making indecent gestures, singing obscene songs and playing music in public streets without a licence, on Saturday and Sunday last. In several cases, some very exemplary and deterrent sentences were passed on the accused.

FORT.

Before Messrs A. R. King (Chairman), and F. D. Pauday.

DRUNKEN HAGGLERS.

Their Worships disposed of 55 cases, including one against Govind Rama and another, who were charged with being drunk and disorderly. It appeared from the evidence that the accused went up to a fruit-seller and asked him the price of some fruit. They haggled over the price and this led to a quarrel, resulting in the accused striking the fruit-seller with a stick. The blow bruised the fruit-sellor's left eye. The accused were sentenced to fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment each.

ILL-TREATING A HORSE.

Before the same Bench, one Gangaram Daku, a coachman, was charged with using a horse which was lame and ossified. The accused was charged at the instance of Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police. The accused said he knew the horse was lame. He had rubbed the animal's leg with embrocation. He was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 30, and the animal was ordered to be sent to hospital.

IS A BOAT A PUBLIC PLACE?

A number of boatmen were charged with being drunk and disorderly. The Magistrates held that the alleged offence was committed in a boat which was not a public place. The accused were therefore acquitted.

GIRGAON.

Before the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor (Chairman) and Mr. M. J. Shroff.

ONE MONTH FOR A DRUNKARD.

Seventy cases were disposed of by the Girgaon Bench. One Santhoo Mookram was charged with behaving in an indecent manner, and was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50. One Bhogilal Keshaolal, who was charged with being drunk and disorderly, was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. A. K. Leslie (Chairman), and M. H. Lalji.

COULD NOT TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES.

Their Worships disposed of more than a hundred cases. One Sakia Harri and several others were charged with being drunk and disorderly and being incapable of taking care of themselves. The accused were fined Rs. 2 each.

CONTRABAND MUSIC.

One Yesso Ambaji and others were charged, some with playing music in public streets without a pass and the rest with singing indecent songs, and using obscene words. The accused were convicted and fined.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

CAUGHT RED-HANDED.

One Mania Alibux, a labourer, was charged with attempting to steal a bicycle. It appeared from the evidence that the owner of the bicycle had gone up to the Reading Room of the J. N. Petit Institute at about 3 p. m. on Saturday last, leaving the machine at the stand on the ground floor. The accused was seen wrenching away the machine from the stand. He tried to run away but was arrested. He pleaded not guilty, saying that a Sahib, who was standing on the road near the Institute, asked him to bring the bicycle and for which service he was promised two annas. While he was taking the machine he was arrested. The Sahib went away somewhere. Inspector Shaw asked the Court to give exemplary punishment to the accused, as bicycle thefts had become very frequent in the Fort. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED SALE OF ADULTERATED OIL.

Inspector Barnes charged one Tadari Baldeo with selling adulterated oil. The case for the prosecution was that the accused, who was a resident of Orai near Cawnpore, was arrested in Bapu Khote Street, Bombay, by two policemen, who had been deputed by the District Superintendent of Police, Jalgaon District, to arrest the accused on a charge of cheating. The Head Constable alleged that the accused was a grocer and had defrauded several Bunnias in Orai of their money by selling adulterated ghee and oil. After the property had been delivered by the accused, the Bunnias found that the oil and ghee were adulterated with water so much that there was only a thin layer of oil or ghee in the vessel, and the rest was full of water. The accused was remanded till the 15th instant, when a warrant from the Magistrate at Orai is expected.

AT IT AGAIN.

Munka Jiva and Nanji were charged with theft of ornaments valued at about Rs. 100, belonging to one Vanravan Chagan. The charge against the accused was that they went to the complainant's place in Old Hanuman Lane during his absence and made off with the property in question. While walking along Kalbadevi Road they were arrested on suspicion by a policeman. The accused, who had a number of previous convictions, were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 9.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell.)

For Consent Decree.

1031-08 Jehangir M and S Hormusji Rattanji Umrigar vs Ruttenji Soonawalla and others Jch and S,

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

57-04 Tyabji D and Co Sukhnanand Irmukhrai and others vs Chandrabhai Mohanlal and others Payne and Co.

555-08 Mulji and K Shaik Ratan bin Shaik Piram vs Manjoor Ahmed and others Bicknell M and R.

627-08 Pestonji R K and Co Rahimtulla Allana vs Hanifabai widow Bicknell M and R.

628-06 Thakerdas and Co Kana Kera vs Kashinath S A Andhali Payne and Co.

601-07 Khunderao L and M Ramrao Bapuji Kirtikar and others vs Naranji Vinayek Kirtikar Daphtary F and D.

802-05 Pestonji R K and Co Bai Jeevanbai widow vs Manordas Luchmandas and others Dickshit D and S.

105-07 Jamshedji R and D Walji Dharsey and Br the firm vs Hussanally Sulemanji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

254-05 Wadia G and Co Gellabhoy Laloodhur and others vs Munchersha Nusservanji Chandabhoy and others Ardeshir H D and Co.

142-08 In person Vichardas Guru Jaganath vs Nurbhedas Sadudas and another.

927-07 Mulji and K Nouroji Edulji Bhagal vs Rustom Maneckji Meherwan and others Kanga and P (Pauper.)

335-08 Wadia G and Co Manibai vs Valji Jeevraj and others Bhaisanker K and G P N Billimoria.

343-07 M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm vs Haji Moosa Haji Sakoor and another S A Tyabji.

367-06 Chitnis M and M Vithoba Balaji Mori vs Jankibai widow and others Smitham B and Co.

213-08 Smitham B and Co Samoobai widow vs Ramji Antone Nackwa Jamshedji R and D.

477-07 Jehangir and S Madhowji Gopalji vs Damoder Dwarkadas the firm Dephtary F and D.

657-08—N B Vakil Janabai widow vs Dhondubai widow S A Tyabji.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

389-08 Mehta D and D Ayeshabai widow vs Mahomed Sidick Haji Mahedina and others Payne and Co Part heard.

For further Directions and Costs on Asst Commissioner's Report.

509-09 Matubhoy Jusab M Mooshboy M Sajan and Gulhamali Gulam Hoosein vs Yacoobhoy Sajan and another Nanu H and C Tyabji D and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

14-09 Mulji and K Samuel Veiss vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.

223-06 Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and G.

92-08 Pestonji R K and Co Hydersli Abdool Kayum vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas Mulji and K.

314-07 Captain and V Shaik Abdeola Valad Mohomed Cassim and others vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Geolam Ali Mehri and others Bicknell M and R.

123-06 Khanderao L and M Haji Miya bin Mahomed Hoosain Khote vs A M Souza Tyabji D and Co.

170-06 Wadia G and Co Keddarmall Bhuramar vs G urupurtab Hurdayal Dickshit D and S.

475 08 Khanderao L and M Balma Ibrahim Dada vs Khatibai widow Smitham B and Co.

770-01 Bicknell M and R Narayendas Thakersey Moolji vs Bai Gangabai and others Edgelow G W and Co M J and H Dickshit D and S Thakurdas and Co Cragie L and O.

93-08 M B Chothia Mahalchand Nagji vs Bai Nandoo and another.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

770-07 Shroff D and D Luchmandas Moltanmal and others vs Dh

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1909.

PRESIDENT TAFT.

THE inaugural address of the new President of the United States will commend itself to the disciples of spread-eagleism as much as to those who desire industrial reform. He endorses the ex-President's policy in regard to trusts, inter-state commerce and the federal supervision of railways, enunciates a reformed tariff policy, and above all advocates the building up and maintenance of a highly efficient Army and Navy. There are many items of interest in the speech, but they pale into insignificance placed alongside the warlike assertion that a strong Navy is the best "conservator of peace and the best defence of our interests. Our policy will always be to promote peace and to favour every instrumentality like the Hague Tribunal and arbitration treaties tending to avoid war. But with all nations armed for war we must be so ourselves to prevent others taking advantage of us." It is necessary, he further declared, in view of possibilities in the Far East, that the United States shall maintain her interests intact and secure respect for her just demands, "which she can only do if she is prepared to back up her interests and rights by diplomacy only." To the minds of most people the Army and Navy of the United States are sufficiently powerful for all her purposes, so the observations of Mr. Birrell at Bristol are easy to understand. President Taft's references to armaments "shatter the best hopes of humanity" and the "game of beggar my neighbour is to be continued: therefore Great Britain must continue to spend an enormous and growing amount to maintain her shores inviolate." To keep ahead of the two-Power standard Great Britain must not mark time in her own ground, and the advocates of a big navy will have the satisfaction of seeing rather more fighting-ships on the stocks than they dare have hoped for. The prospect is discouraging for both countries, as taxation, already heavy, must of necessity increase.

President Taft foresees that result and anticipates a deficit of forty millions sterling, and therefore proposes to convoke a special session of Congress to consider a Bill which has for its object the revision of the Dingley Tariff. By this means the foreigner will be made to supply the amount of the deficit and to pay the cost of increased armaments. The Speech puts the subject very seductively. The revision of the Tariff is to supply adequate revenue and protect home industries by a tariff equal to the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad. If Great Britain is spurred to action in a similar direction in regard to tariffs we need not be surprised, though the new President, to allay suspicion, declares that the present conditions will permit of a reduction of certain schedules and will require the advancement of few if any. If such were the case, what necessity for a revision of the tariff and how can it secure more adequate income and wipe off the anticipated deficit? We may expect to find import duties considerably enhanced. But the United States will require more money than a mere verbal alteration of the Dingley tariff will provide, even with the assistance of greater elasticity of the currency. President Taft tells the subjects of the United States that the Panama canal is making satisfactory progress, but he appears to have omitted reference to the fact that the State's Treasury is under obligation to provide funds for that gigantic undertaking. President Taft's observations will not allay the feeling prevalent in many quarters that the enterprise must result in failure, that the plans are improperly conceived and incapable of execution. Committed to the work, which is not in conformity with the views of most engineers who have studied the question, the United States will carry it through, irrespective of cost—and then the necessity for further increased naval armaments will impress itself open the Congress.

In international controversies the President is anxious that the States shall take up a strong position, but he has chosen as Minister for Foreign Affairs and his chief Cabinet adviser, a senator without any previous experience. Though described as one of the leading lawyers of Pennsylvania, with a respect for property and an admiration for commercial genius, he has never identified himself with foreign affairs. That is not regarded as a disqualification in the States. Indeed we are assured that a majority of American Secretaries of State have been lawyers and although they entered the department without diplomatic experience the conduct of American foreign relations has not suffered. Therefore it is believed that exactly as Mr. Knox was progressive and constructive when he was Attorney General, he will display the same qualities as Secretary of State. "It was Mr. Hay who laid down the modern foreign policy of the United States, which, in no sense of the word aggressive or a policy of adventure, is firm and consistent." But it by no means follows that Mr. Knox will follow in the footsteps of Mr. Hay, though Mr. Taft, "the first American Colonial Administrator, has been brought too intimately in contact with the East not to appreciate how great a part the United States must play in its affairs." Whether Messrs. Taft and Knox will decide upon a more vigorous foreign or colonial policy it is impossible yet to say, but States Ministers are determined to keep an eye on China and to make their voices heard in all future negociations in that country. "There shall be, as there always has been," says an old American understanding with the Celestial Empire, "peace and friendship between the United States of America and the Ta Tsing Empire and between their people respectively. They shall not insult or oppress each other for any trifling cause so as not to produce an estrangement between them; and if any other nation should act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question, thus showing their friendly feelings." There need be no warships to carry out this undertaking, but says President Taft, the United States would be prepared to back diplomacy with the force of arms—"therefore the expenses of Army and Navy should not be curtailed for the sake of mere economy." Is there not sufficient reason to suppose that under President Taft the States will endeavour to spread her wings out wider than under President Roosevelt,—an operation which will be encouraged by the Trusts and Capitalists as it will divert attention from internal affairs?

SIBERIAN DEVELOPMENT. RUSSIA is determined to develop Siberia, and seeing that there is a population of only five and a half million on four and a half million square miles there is obviously much to be done. The most important step in the work has been the action of the Trans-Siberian Railway Committee which has formulated a scheme to promote emigration from European Russia. As a result of their endeavours two things have happened. In the first place the numbers have largely increased and in the second the mortality has greatly decreased. In 1894 three thousand out of fifty-six thousand died on the way whilst five years later only three hundred died out of two hundred and twenty thousand. Another striking example of how the country is rapidly becoming more popular with emigrants is the fact that between 1861 and 1892 five hundred and fifty thousand Russian farmers entered Siberia while in the next six years the figures reached a million. At the present time, every colonist arriving in Siberia receives thirty-seven acres of land free, paying no taxes on this land for the first three years, and only half the regular taxes for the next three years. The Goverment has established depots for the sale of agricultural implements of all kinds to the immigrants, often selling them at reduced rates, and on easy terms of payment. During 1907 over 500,000 persons, according to the latest official figures, emigrated from European Russia to Siberia, and of the number fewer than ever before returned to their former homes. Since the Russo-Japanese war, the traffic on the railway has greatly increased, making it one of the greatest highways of the world's commerce. The journey between Vladivostok and Irkutsk takes four and-a-half days, and that between Moscow and Irkutsk six and a half days, making eleven days between Vladivostok and Moscow. The journey between Vladivostok and Harbin takes thirty-six hours, and Peking may be reached in eighteen or nineteen days, from the chief European capitals by rail. In addition to the railway there are other valuable means of communication on the rivers which make an enormous area. Thus when the development of the land takes place on a large scale there should be no difficulty in finding cheap means of transporting the produce to a good market. But at present the land yields but an infinitesimal part of its wealth. One industry that might be enormously improved is that of tinned salmon which is to be caught in large quantities in the Amur, but progress can only be when more skilled workmen have been trained and tin plate has become cheaper than it is. The forests, too, offer enormous possibilities, while the grain trade can be extended to almost an unlimited extent. That the expansion is taking place is evidenced that in return for the food-stuffs sent to Russia Siberia imports ever-increasing amounts of agricultural implements to meet the demand for her produce.

THE TURKISH NAVY. FROM its high place, that of being second only to England of France, the Turkish Navy has been muddled and mismanaged into a state of incompetence which renders it little menace even to Greece. It is now Rear-Admiral Gamble's task to put the navy in order. His work cannot but be hard for, apart from a number of old hulks which could only be used as stationary naval depots, there is only one ironclad that has any value as a fighting unit. In addition there are three ironclad corvettes and a so-called ironclad frigate which have been modernised by an Italian firm as regards breech-loading guns but are otherwise little better than the hulks. Of the rest of the fleet none can claim to have any real steaming capacity and the real strength of the Turkish Navy may be said to lie in the "Messudieh" and two unarmoured cruisers, six torpedo gunboats and destroyers, built recently in Germany and France, and about thirty effective torpedo boats. Now, however, an era of activity has commenced. Arif Pasha, the Minister of Marine, under the new *régime*, has inherited some of the qualities of his father, and is an honest, capable administrator. Sweeping changes have been made in the *personnel* of the fleet and administration, and for the first time for years a squadron of respectable size and strength has been cruising about and manœuvring in the archipelago. With very inadequate means at his disposal, this squadron, consisting of the two cruisers, two torpedo gunboats, two destroyers and four torpedo boats has been fully manned and equipped. Previous to the despatch of this squadron, which recently returned to Constantinople, the units were sent in succession into the Marmora for trials of their guns and machinery, the results of which were most satisfactory, considering the very small amount of previous practice and the want of opportunity for acquiring experience. The serviceable torpedo boats, which had also been kept lying up in the Golden Horn, have likewise been fitted out and sent to sea for practice. Much more than this, however, must be done to restore the fleet to anything like its power before the Turko-Russian War, and it is a guarantee that the work is to be done and the policy of *laissez faire* and misappropriation ended that the whole of the reorganization is to be done by Rear-Admiral Gamble and a staff of officers lent from the Active List of the British Navy.

PERSIA. ANGLO-RUSSIAN co-operation with the object of restoring some semblance of order and constitutionalism in Persia seems likely to proceed a step further than was anticipated, if the *Novoye Vremya* is to have its way. If representations fail, our contemporary says—and so far they have failed—Great Britain and Russia will be compelled, as it euphemistically observes, to resort to surgical methods. Though not ostensibly eager for a "cut in," Russia is nothing loth. And we doubt much if a few of our troops in this country would object to see a little transfrontier service. We trust it may be obviated. Meantime we see no reason why the *Novoye's* suggestion that we take measures to protect our subjects and increase guards at the Legations and Consulates should not be acted upon. Every day the danger to them increases and though the presence of foreign troops might lead to some local irritation it is probable the ultimate result would be satisfactory. With the possibility of their services being required elsewhere on the station we should not advocate the despatch of bluejackets, but rather the utilisation of troops from the north-west, whence they might speedily be transported to the centres where their presence would be most productive of effect.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia," with the outward mails of the 26th ult., left Aden at 5 p.m on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

The Viceroy unveiled a Memorial Tablet to the late Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Loch-Adam at Barrackpore Church on Sunday morning.

A VERY long and elaborate judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Beaman on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, in the suit of Nandlal Tackerseydas against the Bank of Bombay and another, in which the plaintiff asked that the defendants might be ordered to deliver to him 399 bales of cotton or the value thereof, Rs. 34,225, and in the event of the Court holding that the plaintiff was not entitled to the relief, the right of the plaintiff under the circumstances of the case might be ascertained and declared. His Lordship found that the plaintiff's case against the Bank failed; and the suit against the Bank was dismissed, each party bearing his own costs. His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with interest and costs against the second defendant, Lukhmidas.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

NAVAL DEFENCE.

The Broken Hill Strike.

AN OPIUM SMUGGLING SYNDICATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 22.

THE Fisher Government have not placed before Australia any complete statement of their scheme for the defence of the Commonwealth, but evidence is not wanting that they fully appreciate the importance of making adequate provision to protect our shores. By their action in arranging for the construction in England of two destroyers of the River class, they at least indicate that they are in earnest in the matter of defence, and that they will countenance no avoidable delay in initiating a naval policy. It may be presumed that the pioneer vessels will fit into some scheme which the Government intend to develop, and which they will unfold to the country when the opportune moment arrives. If they have taken counsel, as doubtless they have, with expert advisers, there is little occasion to find fault with them for not having as yet published the whole of their proposals. The advantage gained by ordering from the mother country the two destroyers which will serve as models for future construction in Australia is that a further loss of time has been prevented. From the experience of their predecessors Ministers have learned the important lesson that although there is an urgent need for immediate action in building up the different branches of the defence forces, it is only by facing the situation in a determined and energetic spirit that any real progress can be made. The one thing against which the Prime Minister has resolutely set his face is unnecessary delay. Australia has definitely decided to own its own navy, and towards this purpose the Commonwealth Parliament appropriated £250,000. Accordingly Mr. Fisher is only taking the first step towards carrying out the national policy. The destroyers, which will replace existing vessels of an obsolete type, will in due course form the nucleus of what it may be hoped, will be a really efficient, though small, flotilla adequate to the immediate requirements of the Commonwealth. Probably the present Government take the same view as Mr. Deakin took in respect to the task which will devolve upon an Australian fleet. Our real security against invasion lies in our connection with the Empire, and to the British navy we shall continue to be inbebted for immunity from a hostile descent in force. But there is a danger, which the Admiralty has admitted, that our coastline might be attacked and our commerce harassed unless we are prepared to offer effective resistance to such raiders as might find their way here while the Imperial navy is engaged with some powerful foe. The River type of destroyers have been found to be formidable vessels.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN CROPS.

The farmers throughout South Australia have had an exceedingly good time during the last six years, and the season that has just closed has been one of the most fruitful of a prolific series. As one travels through the northern country he sees large stacks of wheat piled up at the different railway stations awaiting transhipment, while at the various outports these accumulations are greater still. Millions of bags of the golden grain have been removed from farms in the rich agricultural districts, but goodly quantities have still to be sent away, for the wheatgrower is an independent man, and he will not sell unless he obtains his price. Among the harbours which have been brisk and busy since the garnering of the harvest began Port Wakefield has been conspicuous. It is situated in a convenient position at the head of St. Vincent's Gulf and it drains a large area of country which has been particularly responsive to the efforts of skilled cultivators. This week the prosperity which has flowed into that port with the countless loads of cereals carried thither has been made the subject of a thanksgiving banquet, at which speeches of a jubilatory character have been delivered. In honor of that event, and with the object of showing what substantial reason the good people of Port Wakefield have had for voicing their gratitude for the period of fulness vouchsafed to them' "The Chronicle" in its present issue publishes a series of splendid photographs obtained in that thriving harbour. There is a picturesque panorama of the busy shipping centre, with views of the main-street and of the institute; the remaining pictures are properly devoted to scenes connected with the wheat industry. The long stretch of wharves, with stacks of wheat containing 200,000 bags, are to be seen, and there is a glimpse of the fleet of ketches which find such remunerative work in carrying the grain from place to place. Separate photographs are likewise included of stacks containing 20,000 bags and 120,000 bags. The general aspect of the port is such as the loyal South Australian would always wish it to bear at harvest-time. Other shipping ports along the extensive coast of South Australia have gained in like manner from the great volume of wheat produced, and it would be possible to obtain at more than one of them pictures of a similarly inspiring kind to those which are this week given in illustration of the activity of the shipping trade at Port Wakefield.

ANOTHER WRECK.

Australia has not yet recovered from the shock occasioned by the lementable news of the wreck of the "Clan Ranald." Only a few hours' sail from Port Adelaide, the vessel went down in circumstances which still remain unexplained. Within a fortnight of the tragic event another catastrophe is recorded, involving loss of life upon a scale apparently even more appalling. This time the fatal scene is off the coast of New Zealand. Wrecks have unhappily been only too numerous along the rock-bound shore of the Dominion, and the Penguin, which on Friday night foundered a little to the south-east of Cape Terawhiti, is not the first vessel which has met its fate in this locality. The horrors of the scene described in the thrilling report which appears in another column well-nigh stagger the imagination. A steamer of 820 tons gross register, which for years past had been engaged in the New Zealand coastal trade with 60 passengers and a ship's company of 40, all told, was it seems making her way from Nelson to Wellington and after she had entered Cook's Straits a little before 8 o'clock on Friday evening a thick rain laden fog was encountered. The captain himself on the bridge, failing to pick up the light resolved on altering his course evidently fearing that the vessel had drifted with the heavy tide, but before he had time to give effect to his determination the fateful crash was heard and felt. At once he realised that the ship had in all probability struck Tom's rock, and that the "Penguin" would most certainly meet the same disastrous fate as that which had previously befallen the "Dunedin" in the same place. The "Dunedin," however, went down carrying all hands, with her. Captain Naylor had but little time in which to make what provision was possible in the circumstances for saving the lives of those under his care. Only a brief space of three-quarters of an hour elapsed between the vessel striking the rock and its disappearance in the black waters of the straits, which at the moment were in a state of seething fury. So heavy was the sea that neither the lifeboat nor the ordinary emergency boats of the steamer could live in it, and those who left the vessel by these means, with the exception of two or three persons, including one woman, lost their lives. Of the twenty women on board this lady was the sole survivor. Seldom has a more harrowing sight been witnessed than that which was presented at Cape Terawhiti when morning light displayed in all its ghastliness a beach strewn with corpses, and beyond it the surf in which the bodies of the drowned were being tossed about as they drifted towards the rocky shore. It is estimated that 75 persons perished.

THE BROKEN HILL STRIKE.

The wages lost to the miners of Broken Hill by the closing down of the Proprietary mine amount to just £1,000 daily. In addition the cessation of operations at Block 10 mine, which was caused by the stoppage of the Port Pirie smelters, means a loss of wages exceeding £250 daily. Then there are the facts that the British mine is idle owing to the low price of lead, that Block 14 is working at very low pressure, and that the Junction and several other mines along the line of lode are doing absolutely nothing. A little less than eighteen months ago there were 10,500 miners engaged by the different companies who are extracting silver, lead, or zinc from the ores and tailings of the Barrier and they drew approximately £31,500 each week in wages. To-day there are little more than 3,500 men employed at all the mines at work or by the companies operating extraction processes, and the weekly wage roll has diminished to about £10,500. It has to be remembered that at Broken Hill there is no other industry on which the people of the town can rely. The soil, no doubt, is good enough to grow grass for sheep or other kinds of produce, but water is so scarce that it is barely procurable for drinking purposes, and at the present moment the silver city is on the edge of a famine. Some day, optimistic persons tell themselves, either the Umberumberka water scheme will be carried out or means will be devised to irrigate the arid plains, out of which the silver lead lodes out-crop, from the River Darling, 70 miles away. But in the meanwhile the people of the Barrier must "look to the hills from whence cometh their help." Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that the shopkeepers and business men of Broken Hill are looking forward eagerly to the close of the arbitration proceedings, which they earnestly hope will be followed by a judicial award which will have the effect of setting the wheels of progress in motion again. Unfortunately, the Proprietary Company has declained to give an undertaking that their mine will be put into full work again on the basis of the wage decision of the Arbitration Court. On the other hand, some of the unionist speakers at various outdoor meetings have declared that they will not counsel resumption of duty by their members if the big mine only decides to start its zinc concentration plant at Broken Hill and the smelters at port Pirie.

THE WHEAT COMMISSION.

On February 12 the members of the Wheat Commission visited Port Adelaide and inspected the methods of receiving, storing, and shipping wheat. The quantity of wheat stored this year is not so great as last season in consequence of farmers having sold freely earlier in the season. The space available in the various wool stores for wheat is more than ample. It was stated by one manager that farmers did not care to store with them because they would be required to remove the wheat by the beginning of September for the reception of wool. The most unsatisfactory feature in connection with the inspection was the disclosure of alleged railway mismanagement. In many instances the managers bitterly complained that no matter what they did to meet the wishes of the department with regard to the clearance of trucks the department made no effort to study their convenience. One manager remarked—"We are delayed far more by the railway people than they are hampered by us." Proof of this was shown later when a mill proprietor said his firm had 15,000 bags of grain on the ground at Pinnaroo and could not get trucks to remove it. Owing to that fact they had had to draw upon a newly-erected stack for milling purposes. The firm made a strong point of getting their wheat under cover in the stores adjacent to their mill. If a break occurred in the weather the fear was entertained that damage to the uncovered wheat at the country depots would result. There was also the heavy expense entailed in double handling. Every facility was provided to obviate delay on arrival, and it was contended that the Railway Department ought to take that matter into consideration.

OPIUM SMUGGLING SYNDICATE.

Information gained by the alert officials in the External Affairs Department goes to prove the soundness of the statement made by Detective Inspector Donohue in Sydney on Friday, that an opium smuggling syndicate exist in Australia, with regular channels of communication with the East. Though proof is very hard to obtain there appears to be little doubt that this syndicate employs white men on board vessels trading between the Commonwealth and China as agents for the importation of the drug. The ingenuity of the devices employed for diverting suspicion is remarkable. Some little time ago a consignment of lemons was used, and on a sample lemon being cut open by a Customs officer it was found to be filled with the drug. Goods labelled as tin fruits have often harboured opium, and indeed short of a complete examination in detail of nine-tenths of the cargo of every ship from China the absolute exclusion of opium from Australia is impossible.

THE FEDERAL SITUATION.

Sir William Lyne has returned to Sydney after a brief visit to Melbourne. So far as he is concerned there is not any likelihood of a fusion of parties in the Federal Parliament on the lines that have yet been indicated. "I do not think," he said to-day, "that Mr. Cook and I are ever likely to be together unless—and I say it as a very distant unless—he comes to my policy." Again during the conversation, Sir William remarked that he, thought he need hardly say his sympathies were very strongly with a Democratic policy, and had always been with the party representing that policy, and not with Conservatives. Coming to a definite expression of opinion, he said:—"I do not want to see a Conservative Government in power. I think most of the Labor Ministers are very capable men, and all Mr. Cook's workings will not have any effect on me, because after fighting his party for 20 years as I have done I cannot imagine myself being swallowed up in it."

* A.

* [By Telegraph to Perth, W. A.]

THE TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

STRENGTHENING THE CONSULATE GUARDS.

Russia Becomes Threatening.

"SURGICAL METHODS" POSSIBLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The guard attached to the Russian Consulate at Resht has been strengthened by half a Sotnia of Cossacks owing to the gravity of the situation in the province of Gilan.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The "Novoye Vremya," commenting on the situation in Persia, says that intervention by Great Britain and Russia is inevitable. They must demand that the Shah shall take steps towards assuring adequate popular control of the administration. If representations fail Great Britain and Russia will be compelled to resort to surgical methods. Meanwhile they must take measures to protect their subjects and increase the guards at the Legations and Consulates.

DUELLING IN GERMANY.

Students Confined in a Fortress.

FIGHT IN A RESTAURANT.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Five Berlin students have been sentenced to three months' confinement in a fortress for duelling.

The Police by a ruse surprised two associations duelling in a backroom of a restaurant, where there were pools of blood on the floor and doctors were treating fifteen wounded.

RUSSIA IN THE FAR EAST.

Closing of the Free Ports.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A telegram from St. Petersburg states that the law closing the free ports in the Amur and in Trans-Baikalia territories will become operative on March 14.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Conference to be Called.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

It is reported in St. Petersburg that, in view of Servia's reply to the Russian Note, Russia proposes to invite the Powers to a conference forthwith.

THE KING'S TOUR.

Arrival at Biarritz.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

King Edward has arrived at Biarritz.

THE ITALIAN ELECTIONS.

Large Government Majority Expected.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The results of the Italian elections up to the present indicate that the Government will obtain a large majority.

AVALANCHES IN TYROL.

Forty-five Persons Killed.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

Avalanches have killed fifteen workmen who were taking shelter in a contractor's shed at Gasteinertal in Tyrol.

Fifteen peasants have been killed in their homes at Draded in Tyrol and fifteen in a similar way at Zoldano in Italy.

Smaller fatalities are reported elsewhere.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 7.

The P. and O. steamer "Arabia," with the English mails of the 26th ultimo, left for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

LADY FITZMAURICE has arrived in Calcutta on a short visit to their Excellencies, Lord Fitzmaurice remaining at Lucknow.

A EUROPEAN, named J. H. Bond, lately employed as an underground assistant in the New Birbhum Coal Company and subsequently out of work, was found dead under a tree on the Calcutta maidan on Sunday, death being due to double pneumonia.

THE Punjab Chamber of Commerce is asking the Government to extend the Indian Arbitration Act to Delhi, Amritsar and Lahore. The object of the Act is to expedite and cheapen justice in commercial disputes, by substituting arbitration for litigation, voluntarily of course.

INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

Meeting of Protest.

UNITED HINDU AND MAHOMEDAN FEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

A meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans is advertised for this evening in the Town Hall, Calcutta, to protest against the action of the House of Lords in omitting Clause 3 of the India Councils Bill, and it is stated that leaders of both communities, including the Nawab of Dacca, will be present.

LATER.

A public meeting was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, this afternoon, to protest against the exclusion of Clause 3 from the India Councils Bill now before Parliament and to urge its restoration.

The Nawab of Dacca presided and Raja Benoi Krishna, Syed Ali Imam, the Hon'ble Mr. Radha Churn Pal, Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjee and Mr. A. Chowdhury supported the resolution.

The Nawab of Dacca, Raja Benoy Krishna, Mr. Ali Imam and Hon. Radha Churn Pal made speeches. The meeting though small was representative, about two hundred persons being present, almost all being Hindus. Entire unanimity was displayed.

The Nawab of Dacca said the Mahomedan and Hindu communities were united as to the desirability of retaining this clause.

Syed Ali Imam said if representatives of the two communities met and exchanged views oftener it would be found that they were not so divided as had been supposed, and that so far as the common welfare of the country was concerned they would work together.

The student element was conspicuous by its absence, and it must be noted that meeting was hurriedly called at 24 hours' notice, having been originally fixed for next Wednesday, it was also most imperfectly advertised. Its significance therefore as representing the united Hindu and Mahomedan feeling on this important point was very much greater than and mere review of the numbers would seem to suggest.

MAHOMEDAN MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, MARCH 8.

A large and influential public meeting of the Mahomedans of this city was held this afternoon in the quadrangle of the Royal Juma Mosque to thank Lord Morley for his recent recognition of Mahomedan demands with regard to reform of Councils, and to establish a branch of the Deccan Moslem League to represent Guzerat. Mr. Syed Mian Kadri was voted to the chair and among those present was Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed who was specially invited to be present on the occasion.

The chairman welcomed the Honorary Secretary of the Deccan Moslem League to the City of Ahmedabad and begged him to move the first resolution. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed delivered a long address at the end of which he said that this meeting of the Mahomedans of Ahmedabad tendered its heartfelt thanks to Lord Morley for his just recognition of Moslem claims with regard to separate electorates for the representation of Mahomedans in the Councils as well as for his pledge to take into consideration not only the numerical strength but also the political importance of the community in the appointment of its members to Councils. Further in view of Secretary of State's unwillingness to appoint a Mahomedan member to the Viceregal Council this meeting is of opinion that it is most unwise to have any change in the present constitution of the Viceregal Council because as the constant presence in it of a member belonging to a majority hostile to the interests of the Mahomedans will be most injurious to the interests of their community. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Nur Khan, Editor of the political "bhomiyo" and unanimously passed.

Syed Burhanuddin proposed that this meeting expresses, its cordial agreement with the representations of the Deccan Moslem League submitted to Government on behalf of the Mahomedans of this presidency and establishes its branch in this city to be called the Guzerat District Moslem League. The resolution was unanimously passed. On the motion of Munshi Fateh Mahomed it was also resolved to invite a conference of experts to discuss the under language question and present a report to Government upon the same.

DECENTRALISATION.

The Commission's Report.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Information has not yet reached the Government of India as to when the Decentralisation Commission's Report will reach India, but news is expected shortly by cable.

THE LATE MR. KIRWAN.

Concert in Aid of Widowed Mother.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 8.

The concert organised in aid of the widowed mother of the late Mr. Kirwan, P. W. D, who was brutally murdered at Toungoo by four Pathans, was very largely attended in the Jubilee Hall.

Sir Thirkwell and Lady White and a large party from Government House were present and remained to the end.

DIVISIONAL STAFF RIDE.

Dates Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Divisional Staff Ride near Fatehjung will now be held from the 24th to the 27th instant.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

Inter-Railway Competition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 8.

The annual Inter-Railway Competition for a Challenge Shield offered by the St. John Ambulance Association which took place at Jubbulpore, this year, resulted in a win for the Oudh and Rohilkhand team, the present holders, who tied with the Great Indian Peninsula team, the East Indian being second.

A special feature of the competition this year was the introduction of special badges for merit. Three of these were gained by the O. and R. and three by the G. I. P. men.

ALLEGED THEFT.

A Sadhu Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Calcutta Police have arrested a Bengali "sadhu" in connection with the recent theft of dynamite at Hazaribagh.

THE "YUGAMTAR".

More "Sadhus" Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

Seven other "sadhus" have been arrested, who are alleged to have been concerned in raising funds for the "Yugantar".

A SEDITIOUS PREACHER.

Bound Over at Karachi.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

News from Karachi states that the District Magistrate of that place has bound over Nandlal Panjab, the alleged Bengali recently arrested for preaching sedition, in a security of Rs. 2,000 with two sureties to be furnished by end of the current week.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

The Insolvency Bill.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The Presidency Towns Insolvency Bill is likely to be passed at next Friday's meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General.

A Bill to make some formal amendments in the Acts relating to Cantonments may also be introduced.

EUROPEAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Case of Temporary Insanity.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, MARCH 8.

This morning at the Nilgiri Railway quarters, a European, aged 52 years, named Harry Arthur Coyne, Vacuum Inspector on the Railway, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

The deceased was suffering from insomnia and committed the deed while being in a temporary state of insanity. The deceased had put in twenty years' service.

RANGOON PORT TRUST.

New Loan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 8.

The Rangoon Port Trust Commissioners are raising a loan of Rs. 7,75,000 at 4 per cent per annum repayable in 30 years, for acquiring land for Port purposes.

THE "PURBA BANGLA" SEDITION CASE.

Accused Tenders an Apology.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

In the "Purba Bangla" sedition case at Dacca, on Saturday last, before Mr. Staunton, the accused put in an apology and was released on bail, pending the withdrawal of proceedings.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

TUESDAY, March 9.

The undermentioned officer is granted general leave out of India on private affairs :—

Captain R. L. Beasley, 1st Gloucestershire Regiment, from 1st May to 30th November.

Accumulated privilege leave of absence is granted to Major H. C. Wooldridge, 109th Infantry, from the 15th March to the 12th June.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

It is notified that of the assimilation of rates of Staff pay attaching to appointments of second, third and fourth squadron or double company commanders in the Indian cavalry and infantry regiments regimental promotion for the future will be to grades of commandant, second-in-command and squadron or double company commander only. An officer holding the appointment of adjutant or quarter-master will vacate immediately on promotion permanently for pro tempore for a year or more to the command of a squadron or double company.

THE Bannu Brigade Manœuvres have been bandoned.

THE season in Coonoor opens in April, among the distinguished visitors expected being the Maharaja of Travancore and Cochin.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Imperial General Staff.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 18.

No sooner are we beginning to accustom ourselves to the thought of the appalling destruction that may be wrought by aerial torpedoes dropped from flying machines, than we are threatened with the introduction of another equally appalling invention, for the destruction of man, which it is said will tax the nerves of the soldier to their utmost capacity. It is called a "Silencer" and is the invention of Mr. Hiram P. Maxim of the United States. Its object is to suppress the reports of guns and rifles. Imagine a smokeless and noiseless battle-field; no sound but the click of the trigger or the bang of the breech as the missile is sent forward on its silent mission of death! The introduction of this new terror upon the stage of modern warfare would make the subject of aerial flight of even still greater importance, since the airship or aeroplane would be the only means of locating the invisible and silent enemy. It is claimed that this "Silencer" will render the conditions of the battlefield of the future beyond the power of human endurance. But it was predicted that the introduction of smokeless powder would also have some such nerve shattering effect, yet British infantry have shewn that they can charge home as gallantly now as in the days when the final rush was covered under clouds of dense smoke, the moral effect of which must be recognised.

Plans for the formation of an Imperial General Staff are now so far advanced as to justify initiatory steps being taken to organise the Forces of the Empire in one homogeneous whole, with one purpose and that the defence of the Empire. The proposals of the Home Government have now been received by the Colonial Governments who are all in favour of immediate steps being taken to bring about an organisation of their military forces, identical with that of the mother-country. It is obvious that the scheme will very much facilitate the employment of the Colonial forces in co-operation with the Regular Army and prevent a recurrence of the confusion of forces that arose in South Africa. Service out of the colony will be voluntary, but we may feel assured that if large reinforcements were ever required in India or elsewhere, the Colonial Divisions would come forward to a man. It is a great scheme requiring a genius for organisation to carry it into effect. Needless to say that public opinion selects Lord Kitchener as the man most fitted to undertake the task. If employment must be found for him on completing his tenure of Commander-in-Chief, in November next, the organisation of the Forces of the Empire would be a labour worthy of his great abilities. Apart from Lord Kitchener's case, which is a special one, why should men in the service clubs be so constantly wondering what is going to be done for so-and-so, a distinguished officer no doubt but one who has held high command and partaken of the plums of the service, in fact has had his day and a good one too. Why then should anything more be done for him? Is it not only right and just that he should give way to another man and let him have his turn too. After all there are as good fish in the sea as have come out of it, but who are deprived of the chance of proving it. This is supposed to be the "young man" day and the "only man" theory a recognised blunder of the past.

There is now, as might be expected, a renewal of the same foolish talk apropos of Lord Kitchener's return to England as there was towards the end of his first tenure of command in India. It is hinted now as it was then that the presence of so powerful a character and drastic reformer would not be welcome in military circles at Whitehall. As a matter of fact just now with the success of the Territorial scheme tottering in the balance Lord Kitchener's help and advice would be of incalculable value to Mr. Haldane, but whether it would be in agreement with the "expert advice" Mr. Haldane so often makes reference to is another matter. As regards the Regular Forces, they require a period of rest to recover from the effects of too much reform; there should be a close season. There will certainly be no money next financial year, to enable any reforms but cutting down ones to be carried out.

Both military and naval matters are just now being much discussed by the public generally, but the subject of procuring recruits for the Territorials outweighs all others in importance. Every effort that is possible is being put forth with this object; marches, meetings, music-halls and the Press being the principal means employed. Of the latter the *Daily Mail* is well to the front. In it, a young "Terrier" of ten months' standing explains how pleasant and how easy it is to become a soldier: first year, forty drills of an hour's duration, but a march out on Saturday afternoon counts as three drills! during the second and subsequent years ten drills only are demanded. But this is only the laborious part of becoming a defender of his country; some inducement is necessary, of course, and so we have it in dances, concerts and whist drives (all free) at headquarters, which is "the finest club in the world." Who would not be a Terrier? And yet there are a hundred thousand who are badly wanted to be, but won't be. The strain upon County Associations is just now most severe but the pressure is too high to be kept up much longer and the wave of somewhat hysterical enthusiasm will have soon passed over and subsided. Some misguided people forming what is styled the International Arbitration and Peace Association are starting a campaign against recruiting and the "patriotic employers" who are making "terrorising" a condition of employment. It is, of course, common knowledge that there is already a good deal of compulsory service. The ill-paid clerk and shop assistant is naturally sensible to gentle pressure. But for the "patriotic employers" the Territorials would number many thousands less than they do. The unpatriotic employers will make a good thing out of it, but then they put the Government in power. To be a Terrier, a Suffragatte or a "Boy Scout" are all healthful forms of employment and exercise for the lungs; so says Dr. Jane Walner!

In the present acute stage of the unemployment trouble, the rules regarding re-engagement might well be relaxed, instead of which more men than usual are being passed into the Reserve, to swell the numbers of the unemployed. It is but natural if every British soldier serving in India looks longingly towards his native land and the day when he will leave the "Bombay Light" astern. He would do well to ponder on what he was, what he is, and what he may be. The ranks of the "Hunger Marchers" are said to contain skilled as well as unskilled hands. There is assuredly no man of his class as well off in every respect as the soldier. The various societies for helping Reservists to obtain employment are literally overwhelmed with applicants for work, few of which they can hope to satisfy, for while the numbers of Reservists are increasing, the chances of finding employment are much decreasing.

There is little information to be obtained regarding what progress, if any, is being made by our military balloonists in aviation. Pressmen have to be content with what they are told. It is a case of take it or leave it; there is so little to be got that they take it and serve it up for the public with plenty of garnishing, and so we are expected to believe the statement that Mr. Cody's recent experiments on Farnborough Common were just blinds to distract public attention from the locality where the genuine trials were taking place. There is some comfort in hearing that genuine trails are taking place somewhere. The results of these trials, it is stated, are such as to warrant a strong belief that Great Britain has taken the lead, and a long one too, in military aviation. There is a mysterious tale of Sappers being despatched under cover of darkness and detraining at daybreak on the railside, a drive into a hilly and desolate country with no sign of habitation, the camp in the hills and so on, which all reads like a story from a boys' paper. There may be some truth in it, of course, but it is difficult to believe that in these days of the ubiquitous and enterprising Pressmen any very prolonged experiments in aerial flight could be carried out without the knowledge of the public. The many individuals who go across to the continent from this country, in order to ascertain what progress is really being made in aeronautics, return much alarmed at what they have seen and heard, predicting that unless we either purchase or construct we shall be hopelessly left. It is not only aerial machines that we are in need of, but a personnel trained in aerial flight to navigate them.

In the current number of the "Journal of the Royal Artillery" is an article of the greatest interest, by Major Budworth, M. V. O., R. A., on the disappointing effects of artillery fire and the absurd unreality of the targets usually employed in artillery practice camps. Major Budworth writes with an unbiassed mind and a complete knowledge of his subject. It is hoped that he may be induced to publish this article in pamphlet form, which would facilitate its distribution throughout the Army. It should be carefully read by all officers.

FIRE AT DONGRI.

Damages Rs. 50,000.

DESTRUCTION OF COTTON WASTE.

ABOUT 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in a cotton-waste warehouse, Dongri Street, Mandvi. The building which was a three-storeyed house, being situated in the midst of a thickly-populated locality surrounded by a cluster of houses, a great excitement prevailed and panic was caused amongst the residents. A policeman on duty near the Jamatkhana first noticed smoke issuing from the building, and telephoned to the central station which soon communicated with all the Fire Brigade stations and the whole of the Bombay Fire Brigade under their chief, Mr. Nicols, arrived on the scene in a few minutes.

By the time the fire-engines arrived the fire had completely taken hold of the ground floor and was just extending to the upper floor. The ground floor contained a very large quantity of waste-paper and this burnt rapidly. The fire was got under control in about two hours' time, the energy of the Fire Brigade being devoted towards saving the surrounding houses and they succeeded in accomplishing that object. The "steamers" left the scene at 9 o'clock, leaving the Babula Tank engine to play upon the smouldering remains.

The burned building belonged to the Bhimpura State and it was in charge of Dr. Popat Prabhuram and five other trustees. The proceeds of the rent of that building, which amounted to Rs. 8,000 a year, was devoted to the Jain temples in Bombay.

About two years ago a fire destroyed the old building on the very spot, and the new building was subsequently erected, which cost the trustees Rs. 70,000 and was insured with the Globe Insurance Company for Rs. 67,000.

The upper floor of the building was rented by Mr. Karanvali Mohidins, who had stored cotton-waste there of the value of Rs. 20,000. This stuff was insured with Messrs. Gaddum and Messrs. Warman for Rs. 10,000 each.

The ground floor was rented by Mr. Ahmed Carrim, a dealer in waste-paper, who had stored paper to the extent of Rs. 4,500. This property was not insured.

The building is damaged to the extent of Rs. 20,000, and the total damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 45,000.

On Sunday the godown was opened at 6 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m., but on account of the Holi festival no workmen had turned up.

The Salvage Corps, under Mr. Allen and Mr. Scully, rendered valuable assistance and so did the Police under Superintendent Sanderson, who was supported by Inspectors Hemsworth, Dalton, Stenson and Bamber.

The cause of the fire is not yet known.

THE NIGHT POLICE AND PUBLIC ORDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you allow me to bring to public notice a matter that affects not only the respectability but the peace and quiet by night of decent people whose lot is cast in what ought to be a decent quarter of Byculla? In the last year or two a nest of the most disreputable offscourings from the low Casinos of Russian and Roumanian Jewry have set up their establishment in Gilder Street right opposite the bed-room windows of the Byculla Club. This den becomes from time to time in the dead of night a centre of boisterous revelry kept going by a sort of a kind of a band. At first the instruments were strings so that heavy sleepers might have found it possible to get some rest in spite of them. At last, however, encouraged by impunity and the absence of all check over them, the place last night threw off all restraint and was turned into a veritable pandemonium by an entire brass band with cymbals and kettle-drum. From 10 p.m. till 3-30 a.m. this night-hell did its best to prevent decent-minded, law-abiding citizens in this neighbourhood from getting a wink of sleep. If the Commissioner of Police is so badly served as to be unaware of this disorder created by this squad of women and those who live upon them, it is quite time that somebody in authority should remind him of an elementary duty and give inoffensive people protection from the ear-splitting nocturnal orgies of this pestilent gang. Who is the individual in this district responsible for those people and will some tin god kindly inquire what is the mystery of their exemption from the ordinary policing of the night? There are several high officers of Government living in this Club whose rest on Sunday night must have been kept broken as well as other people's, at least one of them is in a position to see to it that such disturbance of a whole neighbourhood at the time when nature asks for sleep shall be peremptorily put down. There is also the Club management who ought not to need a reminder that many more past-midnight demonstrations by a brass band paid for by Jewesses from the slums of the Black Sea to harass British citizens out of a night's rest would soon enough empty the

BYCULLA CLUB.

March 8.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Standing Committee Members.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall last evening, with the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the President, in the chair.

On the motion of the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta the Corporation proceeded with the election of four members of the Standing Committee in place of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla and Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, retiring from 1st April.

Five Councillors had presented themselves for the four vacant seats, with the results as follows :—

Mr. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim secured 87 votes; Mr. J. A. Wadia, 51; Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, 48; Mr. A. M. Tod, 42; and Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, 33.

The President declared the first four candidates as duly elected members of the Standing Committee from 1st April next.

NEW COUNCILLOR.

The Commissioner reported for the information of the Corporation that Dr. A. G. Viegas had not intended to contest tht election of a Councillor in place of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, resigned, and that the Commissioner declared Mr. Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji had been duly elected as a Councillor.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORS.

On the motion of Mr James MacDonald, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs Bhukandas B. Desai and S. T. Thakur were appointed Municipal Auditors for the year 1909-10 and their remuneration was fixed at Rs. 5,000 each.

MUSIC ON SUNDAYS.

Consideration was given to a letter, dated the 15th February, from Mr. J. M. Leo de Souza, forwarding an extract from the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association's Magazine of February, 1909, regarding an edict recently issued by H. M. the King forbidding public entertainments on Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday, in theatres and Music Halls and proposing that the Sunday Band in the Victoria Gardens and other public places might be discontinued as they tempted many Christians to give up the evening service in favour of music. It also stated that the Band played for the benefit of the public and not of certain classes and that it was unfair to have the performances on Sundays when Christians could not avail themselves of them. It suggested that the Band might play on Saturdays and other week days and that in order to suit the convenience of office-going and business men the Band should not start before 6-30 p.m.

Mr. James MacDonald moved that the letter be recorded.

The Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor remarked that there was some misapprehension about Military Bands not playing in the public parks on Sundays. His Majesty had decided that no Military Bands should play in a public park in London on Sundays, as by so doing they earned the fees which should go to the Borough Bands.

The letter was recorded.

CATTLE-TROUGHS.

The Commissioner was asked to report, by a Corporation resolution of 15th August last, regarding the localities in the City where cattle-troughs if constructed might prove of the greatest utility and convenience, and to submit an estimate of their cost. The Commissioner forwarded a plan showing seven sites on which cattle-troughs could with utility be constructed, and stated: "The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, estimates the cost of providing the seven troughs complete at Rs. 2,100 if constructed of cast-iron, similar to those that have been recently provided in certain other localities, and at Rs. 3,850 if the troughs be constructed of masonry. I forward herewith detailed estimates for each kind of trough. If the Corporation approve of the sites and will decide as to the kind of trough to be provided the necessary provision will be made in the Budget for 1910-1911."

The Corporation decided to have troughs constructed of masonry.

ALLOWANCE TO MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES.

The Corporation considered the report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, regarding the proposals to grant local allowances to Municipal employees, and also considered the Commissioner's letter recommending that a monthly allowance of Rs. 5 be given to employees drawing salaries from Rs. 25 to Rs. 75 and an allowance of Rs. 6 a month to those drawing between Rs. 75 and Rs. 125.

The Sub-Committee's report and Dr. Collie's minute of dissent have been published in a previous issue of the "Bombay Gazette."

The Sub-Committee had recommended uniform monthly allowance of Rs. 5 to all Municipal employees, except the labour staff and menials, drawing salaries up to Rs. 75 and an allowance of Rs. 6 for those drawing a monthly salary above Rs. 75 and up to Rs. 125.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramji moved the adoption of the report.

Dr. Collie moved an amendment to the effect that the matter be referred back to the Standing Committee with an expression of the Corporation's opinion that those employees who had been given increments and who were newly employed since 1900-1901 be not included in the schedule. Dr. Collie did not see any reason why they should reconsider the case of those drawing Rs. 25 to Rs. 40 a month, their case having been fully considered since the introduction of high prices. Also those who were given an increase recently should not get another increase so soon. The allowance recommended was a waste of public money and was not justified on public or logical grounds. The Municipality was offering double of what the Government were giving. He strongly opposed such a waste of public money.

Mr. J. S. W. Milne seconded the amendment.

Sir Pherzeshah Mehta suggested that the matter should be referred to a Committee of the Corporation rather than to the Standing Committee.

Dr. Collie accepted the suggestion and proposed a Committee of Sir P. M. Mehta, Sir Sassoon David, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. J. S. W. Milne, Mr. C. H. B. Forbes, Mr. J. A. Wadia, Mr. Joseph Baptista, and himself.

Mr. S. C. Dhonly moved an amendment to the effect that the names of Dr. Sukhia, Mr. Mandlik Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji and his own name be added to the Committee.

Mr. Baptista urged that the recent increase was not given on account of the high prices of food and the increased cost of living but it was sanctioned to obtain an efficient class of men. He was in favour of the Sub-Committee's recommendation.

Dr. Sukhia strongly urged for an increase as recommended by the Committee.

Mr. James MacDonald was for the poor and supported the recommendation for the allowance.

Mr. Dhondy withdrew his amendment.

On a division Dr. Collie's amendment was lost and the original motion was agreed to by a large majority.

The Corporation adjourned to Thursday.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY INSTITUTION.

Record of Successful Work.

According to the annual report of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Charitable Institution, which will be presented at the annual prize distribution today (Tuesday), there are now 525 pupils on the rolls. The building into which the schools were moved last year is still incomplete in some respects and its cost, when finished, will amount to about three lakhs and a quarter, or four lakhs including the cost of the land. Government has kindly agreed to give about one third of the cost of the edifice, and has presented as a playground the strip of Government land forming the frontage and measuring about 400 square yards. Annual grants have been received from Government for three departments, but the Commercial College department though it is the most useful and costly department receives none. The contributions from the endowment fund have aggregated Rs. 1,24,077 and the investments from the surplus income of the endowment fund in the earlier years amount to Rs. 1,20,000. Mr. Rustomjee has contributed Rs. 12,400 for founding prizes and scholarships and a sports fund. Besides these, sums amounting to Rs. 9,162 have been received towards the funds, of which again Rs. 5,956 have been contributed by the near relatives and admirers of the founder, and a sum of Rs 3,206 only has been contributed by the Parsee public. The total investments including landed property amount to Rs. 6,16,225-9-9.

From 1893 to 1900 fifty-one students passed the matriculation examination and from 1901-08 thirty boys passed the school final with commercial subjects, but of 127 students entered 100 have passed the London Chamber of Commerce. Students have also secured 367 certificates of the National Union of Teachers. It was in 1900 that the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations began to be held here under Government supervision, and in that year 29 Bombay candidates passed in Senior Book-keeping and Accountancy. It was in 1901 that Bombay candidates appeared for the first time in Methods and Machinery of Business, and out of 33 candidates that passed in this subject in 1901, 20 were from this College, and six from Aiyar's School of Commerce. The first passes in Commercial Law, Banking and Commercial Geography in Bombay were in 1902, and all the passed candidates of that year in these three subjects were from this College. Similarly, in Political Economy, the first passes in Bombay were in 1903 and all the passed candidates of that year in this subject were from this College. At the first Teachers' Diploma Examination held by the London Chamber of Commerce in 1905, only one Bombay candidate passed, and he was a student of this College. Only eight Teachers' Diplomas with Distinction have till now been secured by Bombay candidates and all but one of these are from this College. 31 Teachers' Diplomas have up to date been secured by Bombay candidates: of these 17 have been secured by students of this College, one by an old student of this College, two by a Teacher of this College and two by past and present students of Aiyar's School of Commerce. Among the Certificates granted by the London Chamber of Commerce last year to the successful candidates from all the Indian and Colonial Centres taken together, there were only 20 Teachers' Diplomas and 11 of them were secured by students of this College. Of these 20 Teachers' Diplomas there were three Distinction Diplomas and two of them were obtained by this College. Out of the 57 students that passed the Matriculation and the old School Final Examination from this Institution before 1901, two are traders conducting their own business, one is a Teacher, and 18 have taken University Degrees, viz.—one M.A., one B.A., LL.B. (Solicitor), five B.A., four L.C.E., six L.M. & S., and one L. R. C.P. & S. Of these that passed in Commerce from the College Department, one has now passed the M.A. Degree Examination and has joined the staff of the Institution; one of the old students, Mr. S. R. Batliboi, has just completed his Articles, passed the Final Examination and been elected an Incorporated Accountant. He has begun to practice as an accountant in Bombay. Eight are traders, brokers and salesmen, making from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 a month, and five are teachers, one of them being the present Acting Principal, Mr. Pavri, another one being Head Master of the Government Clerical and Commercial School at Amritsar in the Punjab on Rs. 150. Three are Mercantile Assistants on Rs. 125 to Rs. 175 with free board and lodging in Hongkong and Shanghai, and 34 are Mercantile Clerks drawing Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 per month. This is the history only of those who left the Institution after passing one or another examination, but there are large numbers of students who gave up their studies before they had passed any examination, their practical commercial training having enabled them to secure lucrative employment.

Mr. Karandikar, Educational Inspector, S. D., in his report for the last year remarks: "The teaching staff is adequate and qualified. The Managers seem to have carefully attended to every detail of school life including the drinking water. I was charmed with the general management and discipline of the school." The Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, in his annual report on Public Instruction in this Presidency for the year ended 31st March 1908 says: "The course of instruction in the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Commercial Class is reported to be eminently practical and useful to young men about to go into business." Professor H. B. Lees-Smith of the London School of Economics and Political Science, who was lately brought out to Bombay by H. E. Sir George Clarke to deliver Lectures on higher Commercial Education was good enough to examine our College and High School Classes, and in the course of his lecture before the Millowners' Association on 20th January 1909 he remarked: "I have visited and carefully examined the Commercial Classes of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College and am glad to be able to say that the work done there is exceedingly good and thorough. Commercial subjects are taught in a systematic and scientific manner. The Institution gives promise of great usefulness and deserves every encouragement. It is worthy of a city like Bombay".

GOVERNMENT SERVICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you or any of your readers kindly refer to Articles 310 to 314 which provide that an employe under Civil Service Regulations found incapacitated in one branch of the service may be utilized in another?

(2). The Invaliding Officer has thoroughly to satisfy and convince himself that the employe about to be invalided is totally incapacitated. Such being the concession made by Supreme Government, and granted a man is unfit to work as a signaller, is there any obstacle in the way of his obtaining the very enviable situation in the Telegraph Department as Town Delivery Inspector, or is he precluded from that as well, owing to

NEURASTHENIA.

NINE native extra Sub-Inspectors of Police have been sanctioned by the Local Government for the Rangoon town establishment.

SPORTING NEWS.

POLO.

Ninth Division Tournament.

THE FINAL.

WON BY 13TH HUSSARS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MARCH 8.

The final in the 9th Division Polo Tournament for General Sir Charles Egerton's Cup, between the 13th Hussars and the 33rd Cavalry, was decided on Saturday last at Bolarum, before a brilliant, assemblage of Society. Lady and the Misses Lawley, General Kenzon and General and Mrs. Remington were among those present, and the game was played in fine weather throughout. The Hussars fully deserved their win.

The teams were whistled up at 5 punctually by the Umpires, Major England and Capt. Stopford. The team of the 13th Hussars was composed of Mr. Vanneck, Mr. Steele Major Lockett and Major Taylor (Back) while the 33rd Cavalry comprised Capt. Gillies, Mr. Passey, Mr. Ferris and Lieut.-Col Edwards (Back).

Passey opened the 1st chukker by scoring the first goal, and after some hot play the same officer notched a second point much to the surprise of the Hussars supporters. After some skiful play on both sides in midfield, Taylor went through and scored with a grand straight shot, and repeated the operation exactly a minute later, thus equalizing. The Hussars now pressed heavily and it was easily seen that the 33rd were no match for them.

In the 3rd chukker, the Hussars continued their offensive tactics. Gillies got away on a run but the hit was well halted. Then Taylor returned with the ball and almost scored again. Some pretty play was put in by Vanneck, who seemed to be continually on the ball for the rest of this chukker, and taking advantage of a miss by Edwards, Vanneck was within an ace of scoring and forced Gillis to put behind his own goal. From the resultant free hit, Lockett secured and passed to Steele, who, riding off Edward, hit to Vanneck, the latter shooting the 3rd point.

The 4th chukker saw the Hussars making frequent visits to the 33rd Cavalry end and either goal was in constant danger. Vanneck playing superbly, put through another goal, after two minutes' play, and by most brilliant play, worked through the whole field and notched a fifth goal, before the end of the chukker.

The 33rd Cavalry seemed now to be falling to pieces; their hitting was erratic; Edwards, usually a certain back, missing frequently, and the score stood now at 13th Hussars, 5 goals, 33rd Cavalry, 2. Nothing daunted the 33rd did their utmost to turn the tide in the fifth chukker, but their efforts were futile and rarely did they succeed in getting the ball across the centre line. Vanneck again had matters all his own way, whilst his partners worked down all opposition, and scored the sixth point with ease, earning the plaudits of the spectators.

The last chukker was of 7 minutes 21 seconds duration. Lockett almost scored, after a lightning run; then Vanneck hit the ball over the heads of the whole field, but just missed. Edwards at back was kept very busy right to the end and stopped many drives. Vanneck scored yet again before the end, and the 33rd found themselves beaten at every point of the game, though they did not relax an effort to the last, the cup being won by the 13th Hussars by 7 goals to 2.

Col. Padder and the Officers of the 13th Hussars were "At Home" to their friends and Lady Lawley presented the cup to the winners after the game.

HOCKEY.

The All-India Tournament.

FINALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

The final tie in the All-India Hockey Tournament was replayed at Allahabad on Monday afternoon by the Royal Munster Fusiliers and the Naini Tal Volunteers who made a draw on Saturday.

The game, especially in the first half, was a fine exhibition of hockey, both teams playing at the top of their form. After 20 minutes' play the Munsters scored, and though Naini Tal had hard lines in not equalising, half time came with the Munsters leading by one goal to love.

In the second half the Munsters scored again and the game then became more open, but Naini never succeeded in breaking through the Munsters' magnificent defence, and the latter won a great game by two goals to love.

After the match the cup and medals were presented by Lady Stanley.

LAWN TENNIS.

Bombay Gymkhana Championship.

MARRYAT CUP.

Semi-final round to-day at 5-15.

W. Reid vs. J. S. Milne.

The final will be played on Wednesday.

KARACHI TOURNAMENT.

KARACHI, MARCH 5.

A very successful American Handicap Singles Tennis Tournament for Ladies was concluded at the Gymkhana on Wednesday last. The tournament was the outcome of the presentation by Dr. Hamilton, D.D.S, of a handsome silver cup to be competed for by the ladies of the Gymkhana. The entries were excellent, and though one or two ladies were compelled to scratch owing to their leaving the station, there were seventeen competitors in all. All through, the tournament play has been most keen, and thanks to the very sporting way in which the ladies kept to the dates fixed by them for their games, the tournament was finished well up to date, with the result that it was always interesting and never dragged as so many tournaments do. Up to the last week it was impossible to name any lady as a favourite. Mrs. Leake's average then showed a tendency to be higher than any of the other competitors and she maintained this lead, winning eventually with a score of 98 games. The following are the scores of the first nine competitors :—

Mrs. Leake	—15	98	First	
Miss Mungavin... ...	— 15	91	Tied for	
Miss R. Mungavin ...	— 15	91	second	
Miss Mackenzie ..	+ 15	91	place	
Miss Tulloch ...	+ 30	90		
Mrs. T. J. Stephen ...	sch	82		
Miss Cosser	sch	79		
Miss Chetham	—15	79		
Mrs. Anastasiadi ...	+30	79		

A second prize, a small gold pendant, was subscribed for by a few members of the Gymkhana, and the ties for this were played off on Wednesday last when Miss R. Mungavin carried it away.

BOMBAY RACES.

Thirteenth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 13TH MARCH.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday, 8th March.

THE SPRING PLATE.—Distance, about 7 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's ch e m Mergul.
Mr R R S' br aus h Lachlan.
Mr Kelso's br aus g Paul Pry.
Mr Kelso's br aus g St Patrick.
Mr Byramjee Rustomjee's ch aus m Lady Cressy
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold.
Mr F L Potter's br aus h Volume.
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater
Mr G K's ch aus h Picturesque
Mr S A Wahed's b e h Sir Galahad.
Mr R G Baldock's b aus m Mafoota
Mr J E's b e m Lovania
Mr P B Avasia's ch e m Conscience
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton.
Aga S Shah's ch e h Forfeit.

THE ANDHERI PLATE.—Distance about 1 1-4 miles.

Mr R R S' g a h Precious
Mr James' ch a h Nooman 13-3 3-4
Mr Hoosain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo
Mr Ali ben Talib's g a h Darianoor
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Merrily
Mr Toolsidas's Tejpal's g a h Antica 13-3 1-2
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator
Mr Beg's b a h Fameus
Mr Beg's b a h Brutus
Mr J M Mistry's ch a h Young Salanic
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Sialkote
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma
Mr A M Mana's ch a h His Highness
Mr Newton's b a h Hadee
Messrs M Goculdass & Syed's ch a h Dilerjung 13-3
Messrs M Goculdass and Ali bin Talib's b a h Meazer
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Hazza 13-3 3-4
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Jehangir 13-3 3-4

THE NURSERY HANDICAP.—Distance about 7 furlongs.

Mr G K's b a h Goldman 14-0 (3 years)
Mr Yussuff bin Zaid's Red Roan a h Fruit Salt (4 years)
Mr Syed Mustapha Ber's g a h Rakesh 14-0 (6 years)
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's b a h Zamorin 14-0 (5 years)
Mr Aboobaker A Rehman's b a h Patel (aged) 14-0
Mr Kassem Jurji's b a h Malta 13-3 1-2 (4 years)
Mr Jassem Abdul Karim's g a h Telegraph (4 years)
Mr Mahomed Yuni's b a h Thaboor (4 years)
Mr Adil's b a h Beyhazar (6 years)
Mr Saleh Awad's g a h Steam Launch 13-3 3-4 (6 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Thousand (4 years)
Mr Adil's ch a h Brukat (3 years)
Mr Hamed Zaidan's ch a h Turkey (5 years)
Mr Ahmed Daya's g a h Ebrahim Pasha 14-0 (6 years)
Mr A Aziz's g a h Mahdi (4 years)
Mr W S Clarke's g a h Tunis (6 years)
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Patrus 13-3 1-4 (3 years)
Mr Ebrahim Manasi's b a h Middleman (5 years)
Colonel J Anderson's b a h Reuter 13 2 1-2 (5 years)
Mr Pett's b a h Hurgon 13-3 1-2 (6 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Hyacinth 13-3 3-4 (6 years)
Messrs M Hamdan and A Wahab's Roan a h Redbreast (4 years)
K S Vijaysinhji's g a h Champion 13 3 (5 years)
Messrs A M Shamlan and Ali Beg Mishree's b a h Hundred (5 years)
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's b a h Mirza (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' g a h Thuvil 13-3 1-2 (5 years)
Mr M Goculdass' b a h Jadir (4 years)
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Rubio (4 years)
Mr M Geculdass' ch a h Winchester 13-2 3-4 (4 years)
Mr M Goculdas's ch a h Racer (3 years)

THE LITTLE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Morison's g a h Raffles 13-2 1-2
Mr H S Cassels' ch a h Diamond King 13-3
Mr Georges' ch a h Corrector 13-3 3-4
Mr G K's ch a h Fritz 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Farick 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Grey Rose 14-0
Messrs A Abdoola and Aboobaker A Rehman's b a h Peal Blood 13-3
Mr A M Saifs' b a h Muzloom 13-3
Mr A A Saif and S A Wahed's b a h Toskin 13-3
Mr Nasrulla Andria's ch a h Woolwinder 13-3
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13 3 3-4
Mr C M Zuvari's ch a h Narain 13 3 1-2
Mr Dara Cowasjee s b a h Little Gafil 13 3 3-4
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Murzook 13 2 3-4
Mr Goolam Hyder's b a h Light 13-3
Mr Nasar Abdoola's b a h Collector 13-2
Mr Rowland's g a h Good Chance 13 3 1-2
Mr A W Esa's b a h Fairfield 13-3
Mr Pitt's b a h Hurgon 13-3 1-2
Captain Hodgson's b a g Dojan 13 3 1-2
Mr F Mullen's b a h Sir George 13-2
K S Vijaysinhji's g a h Champion 13-3
Mr A R Zaid's b a h Hasty Jack 13-3
Mr M Goculdass' ch a h Winchester 13 2 3-4

THE AUCTION PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr A S Oomer's ch e m Mergul
Mr R R S' br e m Lady Lomond
Mr N B Tervadeker's b aus m Alruna
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater
Mr G K's b e m Wolferton
Mr Noormahomed Begmahomed's br aus g Koko 14-2
Mr W Hutchins' br aus g Vocalist
Mr A J De Sousa's b aus g Manlock
Mr A J De Sousa's b aus m Winsome
Mr M Goculdass' bl aus m Gun Metal 14 1 3-4
Mr J Crawford's b e g Haymaker by Sainfoin-Cherry (5 years)
Mr P B Avasia's br aus g Chippy Norton 14 1 3-4
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's b aus g Admiral Crichton
Aga S Shah's br e g Peria Doray

HUNTERS PLATE RACE.—Distance about 1 mile 5 furlongs.

Mr M N Hegg's b aus g Gold-finder.
Mr E C Reid's b aus g Ripple.
Mr W Priestley's b aus g Seagull.
Lt-Col G H Bull's br aus g Black Thorn by Bastille-Gwendoline (aged).
Mr J H Symington's b aus g Bye-day.
Mr Vincent Clifford's b aus g Early Dawn by the Waxlight Colt-A Rouse Mare (aged).
Mr Vincent Clifford's bl or br aus g Sentiment by Grafton-Blanche Florence (aged).
Mr W L Cameron's g aus g Chieftain (aged).
Mr B H Alderson's br aus m Veronique (aged).
Mr Pitt's b aus m Houbara (aged).
Mr J Crawford's br aus g Blowhard.
Mr J Crawford's br aus g Haphazard.
Mr W L Cameron's b aus g Czar by St Swethen-T B Mare (6 years).
Mr Heugh S Symon's b aus g Trajedian (aged).
Mr Corbett's b aus g Good Luck (aged).
Mr Corbett's b aus g The State (6 years.)

ADDITIONAL RACE.

For Bombay 13 Extra Meeting, Saturday 13th March.

SELLING PLATE.—Winner Rs. 400; 2nd Rs. 200; 3rd Rs. 100.

For Maiden Arabs 14 hands and under landed since 1st July 1908.

14 hands entered for Rs. 1,000, to carry 10st. W. I. 3 lbs for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 400.

Distance about 5 furlongs.

Entry Rs. 5 to close 10 a. m. Thursday, 11th March, and Rs. 5 in addition if not struck out before 6 p. m. Thursday, 11th March.

CECIL GREY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, March 8.

A SANYASI found at Kalighat making wild statements against the Police and Government has been arrested, and will be charged with bad livelihood, at the Alipore Court.

OWING to the fact that serious diplomatic complications are often caused by the molesting and robbing of foreigners travelling in the Provinces in China by ignorant country people, the Wai-wu-pu has proposed to the Government that in future when foreigners apply for permits to go to the interior of China, whether on business or for pleasure, the high officials of the Provinces through which they pass should be furnished with full particulars o the travellers and the reasons for their journeys, and be requested to instruct their subordinates to publish the same in all public places for the information of the people. The Government are said to view this proposal very favourably.

YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

FIFTH DAY.

Friday 12th March 1909.

H. W. 3-10 p.m., S. T.

Handicap Race for "C" Class Yachts.—Yachts to be manned by native crews, not more than four all told and to be steered by their own tindals. Course No. 1. Start from schooner, time in hand, 3-30 p.m. Entrance free. First prize, Rs. 15; second prize, Rs. 10; and third prize, Rs. 5.

Rowing Race.—For 28ft. and 30ft. cutters. Native crews. Distance about two miles. Entrance free. First prize Rs. 20; and second prize, Rs. 10. Start at 3-45 p.m.

Rowing Race.—For 28ft. and 30ft. cutters. European crews. Distance about two miles. First prize, Rs. 30; second prize, Rs. 15. Start at 4 p. m.

Jolly Boat Race.—For licensed jolly boats. Course No. 1. Start at 4-15 p.m. Entrance free First prize, Rs. 25; second prize Rs. 15; and third prize Rs. 10.

Tony Race.—Go-as-you-please, for licensed tonies. Start at 4-30 p.m. Entrance free. First prize, Rs. 15; second prize, Rs. 10; and third prize, Rs. 5.

All Comers' Rowing Race.—Distance about two miles. Any kind of boat, any size crew, any number of oars except that gigs and whalers must not row more than one oar per thwart. Each boat must desplay a distinguishing flag or other emblem and must have at least one musical instrument playing audibly from start to finish. Entrance free. First prize, Rs. 30; second prize, Rs. 20; and third prize Rs. 10. Start at 5 p.m.

Dinghy Race.—For yachts' dinghies 16 and over. First prize, Rs. 10; second prize, Rs. 5; and third prize Rs. 2. Start at 5-30 p.m.

Dinghy Race.—For yacht's dinghies under 10 ft. First prize, Rs. 10; second prize, Rs. 5; and third prize, Rs. 3. Start at 5-45 p. m.

Mess-kit Race.—For galleys, gigs, whalers and dinghies. No sails, oars or rudders. Boats to be entirely propelled by means of utensils used for eating or drinking from. Entrance free. First prize, Rs. 20; second prize, Rs. 15; and third prize Rs. 10 ft. Start at 6 p.m.

Dummy Race.—Single handed—Amateurs. Details to be furnished on the day of the race. Start at 6-20 p.m.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

SHIP'S BOAT HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
36-ft. Pinnace I...	Scr	H. M. S. Hyacinth.
36-ft. Pinnace II..	Scr	do.
34-ft. Cutter	16 0	do.
30-ft. Cutter I....	21 36	do.
30-ft. Cutter II...	21 36	do.
28-ft. Gig No. 2...	12 43	R. I. M. S. Hardinge.
28-ft. Cutter I.....	Scr	do.
28-ft. Cutter II...	Scr	do.
28-ft. Cutter III...	Scr	do.
30-ft. Cutter I.....	21 36	H. M. S. Perseus.
30-ft. Cutter II...	21 36	do.
28-ft. Cutter	26 24	do.
30-ft. Gig.....	21 36	do.
27-ft. Cutter	28 0	H. M. S. Sphinx.

Course No. 19=9·6 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

REGATTA 2ND DAY, A CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3 30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Sapphire	.....	R. H. H. Hopkins and Major Muter. R. E.
Turquoise.....	.....	J. W. Stokes & W. Darling
Melody.....	.....	J. B. K. Macbeth.
Eileen IV	.....	R. W. Fisher.

Course No. 41 rev.=12·91 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

N. B.—Yachts must round the Mark Boat off Sunk Rock.

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin.....	7 48	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	9 40	Officers, Gloucestershire Rgt
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	9 40	Officers, R. A.
Salbai	Scr	Capt H. G. H. Lewellin.

Course No. 40=10·41 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-45 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Capt. H. Gloster.
Coralie	3 24	Col. H. Mead.
Maud	0 51	Officers, R. E.
Cluths.....	8 30	J. J. Welch.
Lapwing	Scr	Capt. R. S. J. Gillespie, R. E.
Valkyrie	12 45	R. Walker. Esq.
Curlew.....	3 24	C. A. Wordsworth.
Sitara	9 30	J. E. Needham.
Jean	12 45	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 38=10·16 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

Faculty of Arts.

THE annual general meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held last evening in the University Hall, for the election of four Syndics of that Faculty. The following nominations had been received :—

(1) The Rev. D. Mackichan, (Principal, Wilson College), proposed by Mr. K. D. Naegamvala, and the Rev. F. Dreckmann, S. J.; seconded by the Rev. F. X. Haan, S. J., and Principal A. L. Covernton.

(2) Mr. A. L. Covernton, (Principal, Elphinston College), proposed by the Rev. D. Mackichan, seconded by the Rev. F. Dreckmann, S. J.

(3) Mr. A. C. L. Wilkinson, (Professor, Deccan College), proposed by Principal R. P. Paranjpye, seconded by Professor G. C. Bathe.

(4) Mr. Jamshedji A. Dalal, proposed by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta; seconded by Mr. Lallubhai A. Shah.

(5) Dr. N. F. Surveyor, proposed by the Rev. F. Dreckmann, S.J., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola and the Hon. Sir. Pherozeshah M. Mehta; seconded by the Rev. H. Sierp, S. J., Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, and Principal D. F. Mulla.

(6) Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan, proposed by Mr. K. Natarajan, and the Rev. D. Mackichan; seconded by Mr. K. Subramani Aiyar, and the Rev. R. Scott.

The result of the balloting for the four seats was that the following four Fellows were by a majority of votes elected Syndics :—The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. A. L. Covernation, Dr. N. F. Surveyor, and Mr. Mirza Ali Mahommed Khan.

IN order to make preparations to form a responsible Cabinet in China in preparation of Constitutional Government, H. E. Chang Chih-tung drew up certain Regulations to that end last year, and these have been approved by the Prince Regent. They provide for the amalgamation of the Grand Council and the appointments of both Ministries will be made interchangeable according to relative ranks. This new Council will then be made the nucleus from which will evolve the future Cabinet.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 2.

THE introduction of a Sericultural Department is almost an accomplished fact and the Advisers of the Government of His Highness the Nizam deserve to be congratulated. As at present proposed, Mr. Sheshadiri will be the Superintendent with a suitable establishment under him. This gentleman is a Professor of the Hyderabad Medical School, and has been rearing a silk farm for nearly the decade past in a garden house opposite the late Sir Khurshed Jah's historical Lingampilli Gardens. The Professor is a great enthusiast in this line of industry and an expert at the business. There is no reason why in the course of time silk should not be as cheap here as it is in China or Japan or France. There is another reason why the Government ought to be congratulated in this regard, for by opening out this new industrial department, employment will be found for many men who are crying hard for want of work.

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In view of the unfavourable condition of crops in the Raichur District, the Government has sanctioned the construction of relief works in this wise: (1) road from Gangawati to Sidhnoor; (2) road from Manwi to Sidhnoor; (3) road from Mudgull to Bihall; and (4) road from Lingsagur to Chitapur. For the supervision of this work an establishment costing Rs. 400 monthly has been sanctioned.

***

The proposal to appoint Mr. Mayhew as Adviser to Government for the Educational Department, with effect from the 1st instant, met with hot opposition from the Principal of the Nizam College, who offered to resign if the proposal was carried out. Mr. Seaton, who is one of the oldest educationists in Hyderabad, and thoroughly acquainted with educational needs by his close local association for over a quarter of a century, with local education was perfectly justified in the objection raised by him. If an Adviser was wanted—which seems anomalous while a Director exists—then the right man for the place was the Principal of the Nizam College. Even for the Directorship, it was Mr. Seaton obviously who had the right to it, but he did not contest the point as he did not care to face the ordeal that was undergone by the former Director, Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk by reason of the attitude that was maintained by the Home Secretariat towards the Director's department. It was an open secret that Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk was never given a free hand, and the result was the backwardness of the educational system during his regime. Nobody, however, would hazard the suggestion that it is now any the better: indeed, it is probably all the other way. Hence, perhaps the proposal to appoint an European as Adviser to the Government. Such a measure must of necessity carry general approval. But why seek outside help when we have a man—a most suitable man—on the spot?

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One or two headmasters of certain local aided schools—Christians I mind you—appear to display very scant respect to Gazetted Christian holidays, while they scrupulously observe all Mahomedan and some Hindu holidays. This has been repeated for years and was noticeable again last Ash Wednesday. When the Nizam College closes for holidays, it gives the lead for other Government and aided school to follow suit, then why should not the schools to which I refer do the same? It is a great pity that some Christian heads of departments should show such disregard of Christian festivals, some of which enjoin the strict obligation of attending church services and the partaking of other spiritual benefits.

***

Twenty-two years ago a large tract of land situated in Bogulkunta was reclaimed for the purpose of building a garden in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of Her Majesty the late Queen Victoria, and it was proposed to name it "The Jubilee Garden." Subscriptions from the public were called for, and with the proceeds of the Fancy Bazaar, a large sum of money was transferred to the keeping of the Local Fund Committee. After about a year, a compound wall enclosed the reclaimed tract of ground and the large pit which used to become a small tank during the rainy season was closed up. A few years later a dharmsalla was built, to which more recently a cattle-trough was added. Up to now the garden has not reared itself, and the inference is that the idea was abandoned but the moneys collected—the major portion—are still said to be in hand. I think the Local Fund Committee might with advantage consider the proprosal of building a general market on the aforesaid reclaimed land, converting the dharmsalla (which is only being sought by people after the September floods) into a range of stalls. The present Residency Market should be done away with, not only as not affording any appreciable accommodation, but on sanitary grounds. Bogulkunta is a fine central place for a general market, and if one is built, the Local Fund authorities will have the means of realising large profits periodically.

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The St. George's Church Parish Monthly Magazine has been issued here since June last, and judging from the issue of January last it seems to be in very capable hands. A very good photograph of the Church is reproduced on the title page and the printing, which is the work of Messrs. Higginbotham and Co., Mount Road, Madras, is excellent. The notes on the red-letter days of the month are most interesting, as also the "New Year Message," the Parish Notes, and those on the days of the year. The utility of this Magazine is also increased by the inclusion of "The Cook's Corner," in which some very simple but useful recipes are found, as also the addition of some "Wrinkles for the Home" in which useful hints as to how to freshen blue serge, clean white shoes and white straw hats, and to remove marks from polished trays or tables, etc., are given. Mrs. S. H. Johnston, who is the wife of the Incumbent of St. George's, edits the Magazine, and deserves much credit for its style and general arrangement.

"THE STUDENTS' GUIDE TO SURGICAL ANATOMY AND PRACTICAL SURGERY" is the title of a small book in plain appearance sent to us some days ago. At first we laid it by as not worthy our attention; but accidentally turning over its pages recently, more from curiosity than from a purpose to write a review, we were reminded of the old adage which says something about appearances being often deceptive. We now hasten to do justice to the book and its author, The latter is a rising young physician and surgeon who has already made a name for himself within a very brief period of his return to India with English academical distinction, Dr. V. S. Sanzgiri who has recently come to the front by his services to the Adams Wylie Hospital as Surgeon-in-charge. As to the book, it is a good epitome of the subject-matter of many large volumes and as such will be a useful companion to the student of surgery as also to the average practitioner and will supply a long-felt want of medical students and free them from the necessity of taking down hurried notes during lectures. We cannot in the space of a short paragraph enter into anything like a description of its contents, and for those initiated in the subject, whether students or practitioners, it would be needless to do so as they can judge for themselves on a perusal of the book.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Calcutta, March 5.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain E A C Mathews, M B, I M S, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the X-ray Institute, Debra Dun, during the absence of Captain A E Walker, I M S, who has proceeded on leave in anticipation of formal sanction, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces :—Captain W M Pearson, M B, I M S and Captain C Dykes, M B, I M S.

The services of Major S A Harries, M B, I M S, are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Sanitary Department.

The services of Captain F W Sumner, M B, F R C S E, I M S, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces.

Major S P James, M D, I M S, is confirmed in the appointment of Statistical Officer to the Government of India in the Sanitary and Medical Departments with effect from the 9th September 1904.

Mr E A Moore, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Hartnoll or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr Justice Coxe having been placed on deputation to inspect and report to the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on such of the civil courts subject to its appelate jurisdiction as it may direct, Mr. T W Richardson, I C S, Barrister-at-Law to act as a Judge of the High Court during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coxe, or until further orders.

Mr A W Watson, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 17th March during the absence on leave of Mr A P Muddiman, or until further orders.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the civil police :—

Lieutenant H Stoddart, 11th Rajputs.

Lieutenant A M Hutchins, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Major C H Bowle-Evans, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days combined with furlough for one year, six months and nine days, and study leave for three months, with effect from the 11th January.

Major V G Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal) an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, is posted as Civil Surgeon, Hazara, with effect from the 16th January.

Lieutenant R E H Griffith, a probationer for the Political Department is posted as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, Kohat, with effect from the 23rd January.

Lieutenant-Colonel E Ingl's, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 15 days, combined with furlough on medical certificate for 7 months and 15 days, with effect from the 3rd February.

Major C B Rawlinson, C I E, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as Divisional and Sessions Judge, Peshawar Division, in addition to his duties as additional Revenue Commissioner, North-West Frontier Province, with effect from the 3rd February.

Mr H V Cobb, a political Agent of the 1st class, on special duty, is appointed to be a Resident of the 3rd class and Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 19th February.

Mr O V Bosanquet, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 3rd class and Resident at Baroda, with effect from the 19th February, and during the absence of Mr Cobb on special duty or until further orders.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G A Pinto, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is promoted substantively as Chief Superintendent in that office with effect from the 14th of February, vice Mr H Whitford retired.

Mr V C Scott-O'Connor, officiating Deputy Auditor General, is, with effect from the 24th of February granted privilege leave for 1 month and 4 days in conjunction with furlough on medical certificate for 7 months and 26 days.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT (MILITARY FINANCE)

Lieutenant-Colonel B Scott, Indian Army, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted accumulated privilege leave for 90 days, from or after the 13th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel T H Hamilton, Indian Army, Controller of Military Accounts, is granted combined leave out of India private affairs for 8 months from or after the 1st April, the first 90 days being privilege leave.

DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY SUPPLY.

The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India with effect from the 28th December.

To be Sub-Lieutenants.—Reginald Dundas Merriman, and Edward Melville Bayfield.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Commander A Rowand, D S O, Royal Indian Marine, for one month and three days (p.a.)

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr L E H Yates, Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for eight months (privilege leave for three months and furlough for the remaining period) with effect from the 22nd March or subsequent date.

Mr R K Biernacki Officiating Carriage and Wagon Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway is retransferred to the North Western Railway and appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of that line till further orders.

Mr J P Williams, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is transferred to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway and appointed to officiate as Carriage and Wagon Superintendent of that line till further orders.

Mr. G Richards, Engineer-in-Chief of the Zadabin-Chittagong Railway Survey, is granted the officiating rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 1st October 1908.

Mr A C Robertson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern, Bengal State Railway, is promoted from class III, grade 4, to class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 13th November.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

FRONTIER PROVINCE WHEAT.

The second forecast of the wheat crop of the North-West Frontier Province for the year 1908-09 :—Taken on the average of the five years ending 1906-07, the area under wheat in the Province represented about 3·6 per cent. of the total area under wheat in British India. The ratio of irrigated wheat acreage to total wheat acreage (a) in British India and (b) in this Province in the same period averaged (a) 38·1 and (b) 25·8 per cent. respectively. In the North-West Frontier Province the ratio this year is 25·1 per cent. As anticipated in the first forecast, the winter rains set in in the third week of December, but their amount was much less than that in the previous year. The total area sown with wheat up to the end of January 1909 has now been estimated at 1,003,000 acres (irrigated 251,400 acres + unirrigated 751,600 acres) as compared with 1,004,300 acres in the December forecast, or 1,300 acres less. The contraction entirely occurs in the unirrigated area of the Hazara District, where the total area sown has decreased from 117,100 acres to 111.600 acres. The first estimate for this district was excessive. The Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan districts show an increase of 1,600 and 2,400 acres respectively, almost all in the unirrigated area, on account of the timely rainfall and copious flow of water from the hill torrents. The increase in the Tochi and Kurram Agencies is insignificant, while the area in Kohat and Bannu is stationary. The prospects of the crop are generally good so far, but rain is now urgently required all over the Province. If the rains hold off for another week or two a considerable area under wheat will probably fail.

PROFESSOR Charles Strong, of Columbia University, son-in-law of Mr. Rockefeller, while a passenger on board the North-German Lloyd liner *Barbarossa*, from Naples, was attacked on the 13th February, by another passenger, who appeared to have suddenly become demented, when the vessel was near New York. Professor Strong suffered some injuries having been bitten by his assailant in the face.

GENIUS AND DRINK.

How Edgar Poe lived for some part of his life and how he died need hardly be mentioned now—though a good deal was said about it in the centenary celebrations on January 19—except for its bearing on that question of the drink habit which is one of the problems of our time. It may be hoped that we shall hear nothing now of his mastery by one of the vilest of all temptations as something in the nature of things. To the last Poe was intemperate rather than a confirmed debauchee of drink. A little upset him, and many who could have carried twice his load have gone to their graves without a word of reproach. His defeat, such as it was, may have been partly the mischance of an evil heredity, but probably it was far more an effect of environment. His youth—and he barely attained to middle life—was passed in what was still a drinking age. When Poe was young most men, geniuses or the others, took to their cups as a relief from the fatigue of labour or the strain of anxiety. The early days of the last century were the days of the two-bottle standard, when they drank hard and laid down their lives for their failing. Porson stands at the head of a list that might be spun out to any length. Poe, like every man of genius, was sensitive—not in the sense of the terminology of psychical research, but in the common everyday sense of the tendency to what a modern writer has called a "sort of a sinking." It was his fate to be tremulously alive to impressions and to register them for the benefit of the quiet man by the fireside. The height of his occasional fits of elation and sense of the joy of life was the measure of the depth of his fall into the opposite mood when the time came for that. He took to the bottle by the mere force of example, simply because they all did it. In the present age the sufferer would try a walking tour or a round of golf, and we should hear no more of the matter. They were simply the slaves of a false association of ideas which extended to every mood. They drank because they were sad, and they drank because they were merry; they drank for good luck, and they drank for bad. Thomas Hardy, in a letter published on the recent celebration, suggested that Poe would probably have been a greater poet if he had lived longer in England, where much of his boyhood was spent. It might, perhaps, be put the other way. He would probably have drunk less if he had contracted the saner habits of his native Massachusetts in good time.

They were giants, not to say monsters, of this kind of depravity when the nineteenth century was young. Sheridan one night went tipsy to Drury Lane when the "School for Scandal" was acting, and asked for the name of the piece. Wroughton gravely told him. "And who was it," he said, "that acted the old fellow, Sir Peter—what d'ye call him?" "Mathews, Sir." "Never let him play again; he looks like an old pastry-cook." On the first night of his comedy the author was found helplessly drunk in the street and taken to the watchhouse. We know how it ended—writs and bailiffs and all the rest of it, and notes like this left on the banker-poet Rogers and no doubt on many another friend:—

I find things settled so that £150 will remove all difficulty. I am absolutely undone and broken-hearted. I shall negotiate for the plays successfully in the course of a week, when all shall be returned. I have desired Farebrother to get back the guarantee for thirty. They are going to put the carpets out of the window and break into Mrs. S.'s room and take me—for God's sake, let me see you! R. B. S. He wrote notes of this kind, it is to be feared, as easily as he wrote plays. It was past midnight when this came to hand, but Rogers and Tom Moore walked from St. James's Place to Savile Row together to assure themselves that the threatened arrest had not yet been made. A servant spoke to them out of the area, and said that all was safe for the night, but that sale bills would be posted on the house next day. Early next morning Moore was the bearer of Mr. Rogers's draft for £150 to Savile Row. He found Sheridan good natured and cordial as ever; his voice had not its fulness or strength nor his eyes their lustre, but he still felt certain of being able to arrange all his affairs and leave his bed. It was the beginning

BY THE WAY.

THE LATEST CRUSADE.

It has always puzzled an Englishman to discover the pleasure in the indiscriminate spitting popular in America. There must be some gratification that has made so ugly a practice so universal. However, a crusade against expectorators in tramcars and railway carriages has now begun in New York, and recently two hundred were arrested, and several of them fined a dollar. Those who could plead "a cough" were let off with half a dollar, which seems wrong, for, hygienically, these were the most dangerous offenders. It will be noticed that the field of the crusade is limited. Spitting in drawing-rooms, concert-halls, restaurants boudoirs, and other "quires and places" is not yet forbidden; and the Eagle of Liberty need not yet bow her head. The crusade will probably have effect. We have had to fight against the habit in England and attempted it in Bombay. Twenty years ago the gallery of a theatre not very far from Westminster Bridge was hung with placards inscribed: "You are requested not to spit into the pit."

THE WAR CORRESPONDENT.

The memorial to Sir William Howard Russell is decidedly in its right place in the crypt of St. Paul's for if ever there was a direct and valuable service rendered to the nation, it was done by this truth-telling journalist. As Sir Evelyn Wood, who was in the Crimea himself, recalled recently, the military sentiment of Russell's day looked upon the war correspondent as an intruder; and in our own times again, for more considered reasons, there is a disposition to circumscribe his opportunities. But Russell gave an imperishable demonstration of the value of dragging incompetence to the light of day. It was his letters which "saved the remnant of a naked and starved army," and not only so, but they saved succeeding generations of British soldiers from the neglect and mismanagement against which he led public indignation. English journalism may have its imperfections, but it would take a good many of them to outweigh the patriotic good wrought by Sir William Howard Russell.

THE DETERIORATION OF THE QUEUE.

In these paradoxical days, when everybody is swelling with patriotism, and the Territorials have to be manned through a play and a newspaper, and when every one is "hard up," and theatres and expensive supper-rooms are crowded nightly, it is not surprising that busy pedestrians should be seriously inconvenienced by the crowds outside pit and gallery doors. The north side of the Strand is really becoming impassable between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m. and between 12-30 and 1-30 on matinee days; and soon there will be a general demand for the reserved pit and gallery (as at the Kingsway Theatre and Playhouse) to be made universal. The queue is also becoming as objectionable to playgoers as to passers-by. The waiting messenger-boy keeping a place can be borne with; but the dirty and noisome loafer, now often found fulfilling that office at so much an hour, provides not only a shudder but a positive danger to clean people near him. Managers should really put a stop to this.

POPLAR vs. POPLAR.

Poplar's right hand is not at all happy about what its left hand is doing, and the Borough Council and the Board of Guardians found themselves before the magistrates have in a dispute over the payment of £5,000. The Borough Council is obliged, in a general way, to honour the precepts of the Guardians for the relief of the poor, but, having learnt a good deal about how the money goes, it has ventured to think that the relief of the poor and the expenditure of the sister authority are two different things. Can the Borough Council withhold public money from the mis-spending Guardians? Can Poplar cast out Poplar? Those were the questions before the Bench and they were decided, as might almost have been expected in the negative. If the electors are foolish enough to let Socialism get a grip of one authority, they cannot retrieve the mistake by returning sensible people to another. There is a moral in it for all London boroughs, but it also rubs in the fact that Boards of Guardians are an anachronism, and that, too, of a particularly mischievous species.

CANDIDATES FOR THE PANTHEON.

The "Petit Journal" has been taking a plebiscite of its readers to ascertain who are the twelve great Frenchmen whom they consider most worthy of inclusion in the Pantheon. Pasteur is at the head of the poll with 315,203 votes, and Gambetta comes next with 279,443 votes. Then follow Thiers, Parmentier, Curie, Denfert-Rochereau, Dumas pere, Brazza, Lamartine, Jacquard, Marinoni and Ampere. Many most eminent men have secured only a handful of votes. Among them are Puvis de Chavannes, Sully-Prudhomme, Berlioz, Corot, Comte, Talma, Gustave Dore, and Flaubert. Artists and men of letters, it will be observed, are much less in favour than scientists and politicians.

A DESCENDANT OF "KING HENDRICK."

An interesting visitor to London at present is Mr. Brant Sero, a pure-blooded Mohawk Indian of illustrious lineage. He is a descendant of "King Hendrick," the Mohawk chieftain, who came to England during the reign of Queen Anne, and was presented by the "Church of England's glory" with a copy of the Bible. The hapless chieftain was compelled to attend her Court in full Court dress add a periwig? Another of Mr. Brant-Sero's ancestors was Joseph Brant, who was the lion of a London season about the middle of the eighteenth century. Mr. Brant-Sero has promised during his stay to deliver some leeture to the Church Men's Society.

DARWIN AND STIMULANTS.

In a centenary show-case exhibition of Darwin's books, etc., in the Manchester Reference Library, are a number of unpublished autograph letters, one of which explains what the great scientist's practice was as to stimulants. To a query addressed to him on the subject he replied: I drink one glass of wine daily, and I believe I should be better without any, although all doctors urge me to drink more wine, as I suffer much from giddiness. I have taken snuff all my life, and I regret that I ever acquired the habit. He adds, however that he finds snuff-taking "a great stimulus and aid in my work." As to smoking, Darwin says: I daily smoke two little paper cigarettes of Turkish tobacco. This is not a stimulus, but rests me after my work, or after I have been compelled to talk, which tires me more than anything else. I am now seventy-three years old. Darwin died that same year 1882.

AUSTRALIAN APPLES.

The prospects for this year in the export apple trade of Victoria are exceedingly rosy. It is estimated that about 200,000 cases will be shipped abroad. A fact which is very gratifying to the Colony is that the demand is greatly in excess of the supply, and one of the Australian papers informs us that in its biggest export year on record Victoria was only able to supply to the British consumer approximately one case of each thousand required. There is evidently money to be made in apple cultivation. The fruit in Victoria can be thrown, we are told, on, land that cannot be turned to other profitable use.

LORD NEAVES AND THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

Among those who whetted their wit upon the "Origin of Species" perhaps the happiest was Lord Neaves, whose famous poem appeared in the same year, 1861:

Some creatures grew bulky while others were small,
As nature sent food for the few or for all,
And the weakest we know, ever go to the wall,
Which nobody can deny.
An Ape, with a pliable thumb and big brain,
When the gift of the gab he had managed to gain,
As the Lord of Creation established his reign,
Which nobody can deny.

Lord Neaves was a Judge of the Court of Session, and frequently amused himself and his friends by productions of this kind.

THE Centenary of the establishment of the first British colony in the west of Canada will be celebrated at Winnipeg in 912 by a great Exhibition. The Government will be asked to set apart 250,000 acres of farm land, which will be sold to settlers for £2 per acre, giving a fund of £500,000 to finance the Exhibition.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHIONS.

A return of puffs, ringlets, and generally decorative ideas in hairdressing is imminent, writes our lady correspondent. The classical has almost had its day And little wonder. The style suits very few faces. It requires an especially well-shaped head—a rarer beauty even than that of face—and it requires pretty and plentiful hair, for the artficial strands cannot be as skilfully managed as with other fashions in coiffure. No one is sorry, therefore, that the loose, floppy, untidy heads that have all too often been misnamed classical, are ending their day. hould anyone wish to judge for herself the extremes of untidiness to which the cult of the "classical" may lead let her look over the stalls at a "matinee" performance at some theatre where "hats off" is a rigid rule. One such experience which I had a few days ago convinced me that a young actress I had always thought very pretty was quite plain-looking. She had taken off her hat, and, whatever was the style of her coiffure before leaving home, this is what appeared. The hair was gathered at the nape of the neck into what had probably been meant for the new roll effect but which was really a very tangled and ill-shaped "bun"; then the hair, which I suppose was supposed to fall smoothly over the forehead and ears, had all got blown out in wisps; four side combs of various colours added to the disarray, as they seemed to be put in for no purpose except to show that the wearer owned them. The whole effect was that of a very untidy general servant who got up late, bundled her hair up anyhow, and, as she was short of hairpins, stuck in any odd comb she could find.

A PECULIAR STYLE.

Another lady at the same theatre had come out with what was probably a well-thought-out matinee coiffore, but here again a striving for the classical was almost as disastrous as with the actress. A bandeau of plaits had been arranged round the head, a brown satin ribbon had been interlaced, and ended in a couple of small rosettes, which were probably meant to go over each ear. But as the hair was false and insufficiently fastened, the ribbon had got out of place, and a more grotesque appearance than the lady presented it would be hard to imagine. There were numerous other instances, but these two described were the most glaringly unbecoming within my range of view.

MATINEE TOQUES.

The ladies who wore the now fashionable small "matinee" toques were on the safe side, and some charming trifles in velvet and fur showed how a little ingenuity could turn out useful and beautiful headgear. A deep purple toque with sable tails lent more attractiveness to a well-defined coil of Ruben's red hair, while a pale blue velvet cap, with a thick rosette of coarse cream crochet lace, made a pale, oval face framed in fair hair worn a la vierge, doubly pretty. Some allfur toques made a contrast to the smartness of the velvet; they were all of the heavy-looking order, and, worn well back on the head, made a singularly ugly effect when viewed from the side or the back. One such, worn by a well-known actress, set me mediating on the wonderful adaptability of the human body.

A QUESTION.

The theatre was heated, and this lady wore all through the performance a seal coat which reached below the knees, while her toque, in seal also, was something of the shape of a bathing-cap; it covered her head so completely that not a trace of hair was to be seen—anything more unhygienic it would be hard to conceive; yet this same lady, in an atmosphere no warmer than that in which she sat clothed in furs, would be playing a few hours latter in a piece in whibh "decollectes" gowns are worn throughout. I remember Mr. Labouchere once drawing the conclusion from the comparative safety with which women changed into low-necked dresses that all muffling of the throat and shoulders was unnecessary, and that women's corsets really gave the only protection needed by the organs against the cold. The lady in question seems a proof of the theory.

DEPUTATION TO THE CHINESE ENVOY ON THE OPIUM TRADE.

His Excellency Tang Shao-yi, the special Chinese Envoy in London, on Feb. 12 expressed sympathy with a deputation which waited on him from the anti-opium societies, and asked them to continue their agitation. The deputation, which was received at the Langham Hotel, was headed by Sir Matthew Dodsworth, and included the Bishops of London and Southwark, the Rev. Campbell Morgan, and Dr. Rutherford, M.P. In presenting an address, Sir M. Dadsworth congratulated the Government of which the Envoy was a distinguished member on its heroic effort to deal with the insidious and wide spread evil of opium. The Bishop of London said that they were there that afternoon to salute the effort his Excellency was making in China. In this country they had to face a feeling among certain people that the object of China in freeing herself from the Indian opium trade was to get a greater profit on the home traffic Their success depended on being able to demonstrate that this movement in China was a great national effort to free herself from a national curse.

His Excellency, speaking in excellent English, said that he had always taken a deep interest in the anti-opium movement, ever since he was a student in America in the early 'seventies. He had never realised, however, that they could attempt, to make such a movement in China till he was sent by his Government to India in 1905 in connection with the Lhasa Convention. While there he was fortunate enough to make the acquaintance of the Finance Secretary, Mr. Baker. From him he learned that the Government of India could dispense with the revenue derived from opium. Nothing was more surprising to him, and nothing gave him greater joy than to hear that. In that year the question was brought up in England, and when he returned to China he told his Government it was for the Chinese themselves to put a stop to the opium trade, and that they must not rely upon others. He suggested that three years should be allowed for putting an end to it, but the Cabinet said that was too radical, and the final decision of the Government was to make it ten years. They fully appreciated the co-operation of gentlemen in England, and he begged that they would keep up the agitation not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of the Chinese people.

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THE TWO SERVICES.

THE SOMALILAND TROUBLE.

According to a report which has appeared in some of the papers, the action of one of the vessels of the East Indies Squadron has resulted in settling the impending trouble in Somaliland. It is announced that the Mad Mullah has made his submission to the authorities and this appears to have been mainly brought about by the prompt action of the "Philomel," with possibly a keen recollection of Sir George Atkinson-Wille's doings at Illig. The "Philomel," Commander Segrave, was attached temporarily to the East Indies Squadron from the Mediterranean a little time back and early this month she was reported to have left Aden for the Somali coast. From Berbera comes the statement that the Mullah's forces have raided some friendly tribes near Las Khorai; these requested protection whereupon the "Philomel" shelled the raiders and dispersed them. Of course no casualties occurred on board the cruiser, which after the little action resumed the blockade of the coast jointly with the "Diana." There have been at times reflections made upon the authorities, because British cruisers have not appeared to be so widely distributed as in the past, but at all events they appear to be where they are wanted when emergency occurs, and their diplomatic action has in any case valuable results. It is true that a number of small vessels were withdrawn some time ago from foreign stations, but such visits as the Second Cruiser Squadron made to South American ports the other day, as well as other movements of smaller craft have fully made up for any alleged loss of prestige in this connection. The official movements of ships published every evening has recently shown one of our small cruisers, the "Pelorus," many hundreds of miles up the Amazon, at places which so far as we are aware have never been visited by any man-o'-war before. These matters often escape attention, but they should be taken into account and noted by those who refer so casually to the results of the scrapping of ineffective ships.

THE CHANNEL FLEET COMMAND.

Any doubts which may have existed with regard to Lord Charles Beresford's tenure of the command of the Channel Fleet have been dissipated by the official announcement which was published on Monday last. While regret is natural at the termination of active service on the part of such a popular officer, no surprise can be felt at this outcome of what may be termed the ordinary routine of the Navy. Every naval man will call to mind other cases, such as those of Richards and Wilson and Culme Seymour, where men full of life and energy, with ripe experience and a firm grip of professional matters, have in their turn had to retire to make room for those pressing from below, Lord Charles Beresford has had, as he would readily acknowledge himself, a good spell of active service—a longer spell, perhaps, than any other man of his standing. He will feel a little disappointment, no doubt, at not completing his time before the compulsory age rule applies, but we cannot believe that he has any sympathy with those who are crying out in the Press that he has been done an injustice. We should have liked to see him hoist the Union at the main, but we regard as entirely mischievous and altogether unwarranted the suggestions which have been made that personal differences are at the bottom of his not doing so. Still more invidious and uncalled for is the statement which has been put forward that he found the Channel Fleet in a state of inefficiency, and has made of it an effective weapon. Those who make these allegations, which we must believe to be entirely distasteful to Lord Charles himself, appear to forget that they set up thereby a comparison between him and his predecessors. The Navy will consider it a far greater compliment to Lord Charles to say that he has maintained that high standard of discipline and efficiency in the Channel Fleet in which he found it.

NO TIME FOR PROPHESY.

The great regret which finds expression in the Navy at the close of Lord Charles Beresford's active and valuable career afloat is mingled with curiosity and interest about his future. It is likely that if he desires to go into the House of Commons again he will obtain a seat without much difficulty, and his presence in Parliament will give additional zest to the naval discussions which take place there. On the other hand, according to the "Liverpool Courier," the King will bestow a barony on him in recognition of his naval service. Whether in the Upper House or in the Commons, his professional experience could not fail to be valuable, while his cheery "bonhomie" and picturesque impulsiveness are bound to add life and interest to any assembly in which he figures. There are not wanting those, however, who point out that there is yet another month to run before his flag comes down, and that we are passing through a serious crisis in regard to naval matters which may at any time have unexpected developments. It is just as well, then not to attempt to prophesy, or to endeavour to forecast what the future may bring forth. The great changes which mark the further development of the Admiralty policy in regard to the redistribution of the Fleet form a subject of the utmost importance and must attract for some time to come the attention of all interested in naval matters. We have to go back in our naval annals to the time of Lord St. Vincent to find a parallel to the present state of affairs. Then it is true, that great administrator with Sir Thomas Trowbridge as his First Sea Lord made his preparations to meet danger from another direction but in the main there is a close similarity to the circumstances of to-day including the malevolent campaign of detraction and vitnperation to which he and his colleagues were subjected.

IN HOME WATERS.

Although the official announcement of the redistribution of forces in home waters is fairly complete as regards the principal divisions of the main fleet, there are yet some details which leave room for speculation. We know, for example, that the First Division will consist mainly of the "Dreadnoughts," and the Second mainly of the "King Edwards," while the Third and Fourth will be made up of the vessels with nucleus crews at the home ports. But the official statement referred only to the principal ships of the Channel Fleet, and there is therefore a balance left, as well as the Atlantic Fleet, which constitutes a very strong squadron as well. It has been reported from Dover that preparations are being made there for the accommodation of a large force, and it may be, therefore, that if the main fleet is to have its base in the North Sea, the Atlantic Fleet will be brought into the Channel. Such a disposition of force would be quite compatible with the general lines upon which the redistribution policy of the Admiralty has hitherto been carried out. Sir William May would then have for any grand manœuvres five divisions, while each of these would in ordinary times be training under their separate commanders. The Nore Division of the Home Fleet has so frequently made its training base in the North, either at Rosyth or Cromarty, that it would not be surprising if the precedent were to be followed after the reconstruction was carried out. And now that Dover has been converted into a splendid man-of-war harbour it will be strange if it is not utilised in a similar manner. In any case, we may be sure that whatever the arrangements may be, the fact that Sir William May goes straight from the Admiralty to assume the chief command ensures an harmonious working out of the present policy.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

No mention of the Army occurred in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of Parliament and that in itself is a good sign, for the last thing that the Army desires is any further change at the present time. It demands to be enabled to carry on its own work uninterrupted, and we hope there will be no disposition to stint the supplies necessary for manœuvres, for the much needed development of our means, and, we will add, our proficiency in all that concerns aerial navigation, and for some other purposes. The navy found a special mention in the Speech, in a somewhat unusual way, and it was well known that largely increased expenditure would be required. In the case of the Army there is certainly no room for further so-called economies, and we believe none are projected. The allusions to international politics in the King's Speech were of great importance, and the excellent effect of the Royal visit to Berlin was a most proper subject of gratified comment. Both countries are strong in their determination to preserve the peace of the world, and they are evidently convinced, as the King's reference to the Navy Estimates showed, that this most desirable object will not be attained by any reduction of armaments.

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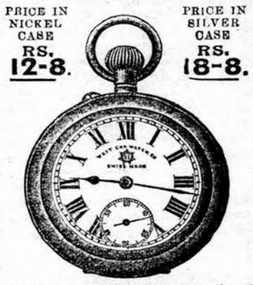

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Nickel Silver Case 1 7/8in. diameter, very strong and close fitting, thoroughly protecting movement from pressure and dust, enamelled dial with sunk seconds and bold Roman figures.

PRICE Rs. 10 only.

EXCELLENT TIMEKEEPER.

THOROUGHLY RELIABLE

ACTUAL SIZE.

The price of the "TURRET" Keyless Watch (Rs. 10 only) must not be accepted as any criterion of its quality as a thoroughly reliable timekeeper, as the movement is of unusual excellence, jewelled in 15 holes and for

HARD WEAR AND ROUGH USE

is equal in time-keeping qualities to the most expensive watch on the market. Best Solid Leather Wristlet, suitable for above, Re. 2 extra.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians & Admiralty Chart Agents, 67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

Branches in the East:

CAIRO, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

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ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sold by—

ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.

MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.

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And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house. Should on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered.

Those who use them recommend them. Sold by all Chemists and Stores or sent free for price from PUSHARDTS, BOMBAY.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.

DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES

AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.

OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/- & 2/- EACH

BEACH & BARNICOTT Lt. BRIDPORT.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS

Price 1 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers *see for themselves* that those in a position to *pick and choose*—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception *unhesitatingly select* Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family H.I.M. the Empress of Russia H.M. the King of Greece | H.M. the Queen of Roumania H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia The Imperial Family of China And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MARTELL'S

To say that a Brandy is better than MARTELL'S is an empty boast; to beat it FOR QUALITY a frank impossibility.

BRANDY

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)

The Ideal Food for all ages.

Your Doctor has a high opinion of HORLICK'S. Ask him.

Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.

SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.

HORLICK'S feeds and sustains during fevers, and Medical experience ascribes a very large increase in the percentage of recoveries from Enteric and other fevers to the marvellous power of HORLICK'S in giving the necessary strength and stamina to enable the patient to recuperate and build up the strength so necessary to recovery.

NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.

Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.

KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [8TH MARCH, 1909

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. „ 14th „
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. „ 28th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bombay cash balance is Rs. 54 lakhs down.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged to-day at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., and 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand was obtainable at some Banks, but the enquiry has been trifling. On the other hand several Banks quoted 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight but there were still one or two buyers at 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight who found bills very scarce. Far Eastern rates q uiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 15-16d.
Credits—2 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d. to 3-32d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	128 3-4
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	169 3-4

Government Paper :—

The market opened weak to-day at 93 11-16 for cash and the settlement. There has not been much business transacted but when it became known that the Bank of Bombay cash balance was down more than half a crore several of the dealers became sellers and quotations closed 1-8 down. Calcutta market is also quiet at 93 5-8 ready and 93 3-4 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93-9
1st Settlement	„	93 9

Bullion :—

On Saturday the price of Bar Silver in London closed unchanged at 23 1-8 for cash and 23 3-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was also unchanged at 50 1-4. Locally the market opened at 93 9-16 ex duty for cash and at one time advanced to 59 3-4 ex duty but later on fell to the opening quotations. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	59	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	59	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market was closed on Saturday and only a small "satta" business was done. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 237. This morning the market opened quiet but steady with good Broach at Rs. 235 and fine M. G. Bengals March Rs. 206. Other quotations were Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher. In contracts, the chief business is in Broach, and prices for other descriptions are more or less nominal owing to scarcity of sellers. We quote at the close as under, the market being firmer.

Ready cotton is firm and holders are showing less disposition to meet the demand. There was a moderate enquiry at Colaba at better prices.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	241/2	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach	237	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampli ...	218/19	„
Fine M. G. Damanganam-Palgaon ...	213	„
Fine M. G. Khasganam-Akola ...	210 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	210 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	202	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	197 1/2	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	202/3	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	207/8	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	195	„
Good Westerns	220	May.
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	236/7	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	2,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
5·04	5·04	5·05	5·05
—01	— 01	—01	—02

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·03	5·01	4·96	4·92	4·90
—01	—01	—01	—02	—02

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is firmer with a good demand for ready.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 7	8	0 B. T.
April-May	„ 7	13	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Katni	Rs.	6	8	0 B. T.
April-May Brown Delhi,...	„	7	8	6 R. T.
Mar-April, Yellow Guzerat	„	7	8	0 B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

There is little business doing and the market is quiet.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	44	0 0
Muggie	„	45	0 0
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„	53	0 0
Black Katni	„	38	8 0

Castorseed :—

Ready Rs. 29 0 0 Mar.-Apl. Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

Poppyseed :—

April-May ... ... Rs. 9 13 6 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 4 0
Tone—Quiet.

Mowrasseed :—

Rs. 7 4 0 R. T.
Tone—No business.

Groundnuts—

Ready ... ... Rs. 33 0 0
Tone—Quiet but steady

WHEAT—

White Karachi, Ready. ... Rs. 6 11 0
White Delhi Apl-May ... ... Rs. 5 11 6 R. T.
White Pusa Apl.-May 85 p.c. ... „ 5 15 0 „
Tone—Quiet.

THE SHARE MARKET.

The Share market is closed.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay for the 24 hours ending on Saturday 6th instant at 6 p. m. :—

Cotton	9,939	bales.
Wheat	7,672	cwts.
Linseed	10,103	„
Rape Rai and Mustard ...	3,360	„
Gingellyseed	2,861	„
Poppyseed...	903	„
Groundnuts	933	„
Castorseed	8,494	„
Rice	1,693	„
Myrabollams	4,450	„
Cottonseed	16,027	„
Mowraseed...	44	„
Gram	2,052	„
Jeowar	1,412	„
Maize	Nil	

GOLD MINE RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 8.

The following are further Indian Gold Mines returns for last month :—

Topuldodi.—1,890 tons tailings cyanided 186-8 ozs. gold during January and February.

Hutti.—2,380 tons quartz crushed yielded 952 ozs. gold; 2,120 tons tailings cyanided 230 ozs., making a total yield of 1,182, as compared with 1,203 ozs. in January.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 13th Feb. 1909, as compared with the statement of 5th March 1909 :—

LIABILITIES.	Feb. 13. Rs.	March 5. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	83,00,777	44,99,450
Public Deposits at Branches	120,58,369	71,88,427
Other Deposits	859,44,759	8,29,42,122
Post Bills	21,922	22,322
Sundries	18,15,895	18,84,120
Rs....	11,99,40,945	11,66,36,441
ASSETS.		
Government Securities...	1,42,88,362	1,62,95,905
Other authorised Securities.	16.97,449	16,49 520
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,99,13,052	2,01,18,513
Loans do. do.	2,29,56,357	2,30,25,941
Bills discounted and purchased	1,82,17,261	82,40,395
Dead Stock	3,04,342	3,04,342
Stamps	6,202	6,143
Bullion	15,67,182	15,56,817
Balances with other Banks.	7,15,863	6,26,668
Sundries	1,65,900	2,02,322
Cash	400,09,175	3,46,09,875
	11,99,40,945	11,66,36,441

GOLD AND SILVER.

The following is the statement of Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1908-1909 :—

	Imports.	Gold Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan. 1909—			
Weight in ounces..	88235	51026*	37209*
Value in rupees...	5535136	2902857	2632279
To the end of the month of Jan. 1909—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces	1076749	618185*	458264*
Value in rupees...	67910925	35247411	32663514
	Imports.	Silver. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan. 1909—			
Weight in ounces.	10151904	1434809*	8717095*
Value in rupees...	16591495	2736772	13854723
To the end of the month of Jan. 1909—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	76970106	10453671*	66516435*
Value in rupees....	130210792	21199124	109011668
	Imports.	Total. Exports.	Net Imports.
In the month of Jan. 1909—			
Weight in ounces	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	22126631	5639629	16487002
To the end of the month of Jan. 1909—			
Progressive—			
Weight in ounces.	.....	.....	.....
Value in rupees...	198121717	56446535	141675182

* Figures defective the weight of certain postal parcels not being delivered by Post Office.

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1908-1909.

	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard) In the month of Jan. 1909. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	4076654	4076654
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	807572	177048	984620
Native State coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	.....	52592	52592
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
	Coins and Bullion Received (Assay Value in Tolas Rupee Standard). To end of the month of Jan. 1909. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
Bullion received for coinage of British Dollars ...	.....	15098891	15098891
Old Rupees received from Government Treasuries and Departments ...	13120754	8154527	21275281
Native States coin received for re-coinage into British Rupees	90	52592	52682
Purchased Bullion received for Govt. coinage ...	.....	.....	.....
	Coined and Examined. In the month of Jan. 1909. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	1281270	1281270
Straits dollars (Tale)	.....	.....	.....
Rupees	986389	871291	1857680
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees)	.....	.....	.....
	To end of the month of Jan. 1909. Calcutta.	Bombay.	Total.
British dollars (Tale)	.....	6170275	6170275
Rupees	12000061	8434919	20434980
Half Rupees & small silver coins (value in rupees)	3238546	.....	3238546

IT is said that Mendelssohn, when in England played upon the organs of five churches, viz., St. Paul's Cathedral ; Christ Church, Newgate Street ; St. Peter's, Cornhill ; St. John the Evangelist's, Paddington ; and St. Luke's, Cheetham-hill, Manchester. At St. Paul's Cathedral, on one occasion, according to a chronicler, Mendelssohn continued playing after the close of a Sunday afternoon Service and the Vergers, finding that the congregation would not leave the Cathedral, withdrew the organ blower, with the result that the wind went out of the organ while Mendelssohn was giving a brilliant rendering of Bach's A minor Prelude and Fugue. Another chronicler, however, gives quite another version. He says that the congregation on the occasion in question melted away, and only Mendelssohn's friends were left.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,442½
Bank of India...	100	50	5 „	73
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	12 „	1,500
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,240
Specie Bank ...	100	50	6 „	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld. ...	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
Bank of Burma ...	105	...	6 „	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank...	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	585
Poona Bank Ld.....	10½	20	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	150
Assur Veerjee ...	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co	250	250	Dv. 40	615½
Bombay United...	250	250	20	497½
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India...	500	500	85	1,600
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,125
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	860
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	106½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,630
David	250	250	20	415
Ebrahim Fabany...	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	315
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		250
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,710
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg. ...	1,000	1,000	25	260
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Pallonjee	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	15	112½
Indian Manufg ...	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid75	1,150
James Greaves ...	500	500	25	360
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balco ...	1,000	1,000	divid35	460
Jubilee Mills ...	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	616	75	990
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	965
Kohinoor... ...	500	50	25	785
Leopold	100	100	3	55
Laxmidas... ...	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton...	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United ...	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit ...	1,000	1,00	150	3,187Ap
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	205
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	740
Phoenix	100	100	5	100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	820
Sassoon Cotton ...	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	990
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd4,400
S. Mahratta... ...	250	200	28	195
Standard Mills ...	500	500	50	1,280
Sun	258	250	25	212½
Swadeshi	506	500	45	1,325½
Textile...	500	500	30	1,125
The Ebrahim Pabancy Mills ...				190
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India... ...	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton ...	125	125	15	115
Broach Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort...	475	475	.....	279
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khanganm	400	400	25	325
Mahuva	200	200	...	150
Mercantile	12	125	nil	50
Manmar Manufg ...	250	250	.....	260
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	50	1,020
New Mofussil	400	400	50	675
New Berar	500	500	40	482½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	20	510
Parbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sind Punjab	400	400	140	1,400
Sind Press	200	200	35	550
Surat City	1,000	200	20	235
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld.	500	500	40	500
Wadhwan	150	50	10	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-year'y.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	10	...	33
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld..	100	20	¼ p.c.	14
Back Bay Bath...	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	131
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	10	...	101½
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,00
Bombay Burma Quarter shares...	62	62½	82½	xd 2,250
Bombay Burma New Issue... ...	...	...	300	457½
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	151½
Bombay Ice Mfg...	O. £10	£10	Nill.	15
Bombay Flour Mill...	100	100	Nill.	28
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	40	900
Bombay Steam Navigation Compa y...	500	500	p. c. 5	500
	O.250	250	p. c. 6	345 Ap
	P.250	250	p. c. 6	272½
Central India Mining Co., Limited ...	100	100	yr. 50	350
Delhi Flour... ...	200	200	16	131
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.15	125
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	14	2
John Roberts and Co.	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining... ...	25	25	Nil	9 annas.
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 215
Kumchee Landing...	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co... ...	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co... ...	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	200	50	p.c. 18½	193
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited ...	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co ...	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co...	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	530
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	18½
	D. 10	10	Nil.	17
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co ...	100	100	Nil.	nons 20
Tata Iron Steel Co Limited... ...	O. 75	40	15	11½ dis.
	D. 30	60	...	61
	P.150	40	24½	51dis
Thacker and Co ...	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 236
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 3	xd 32½
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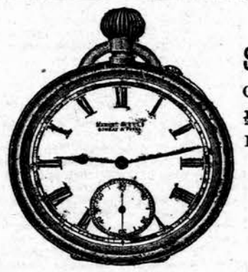

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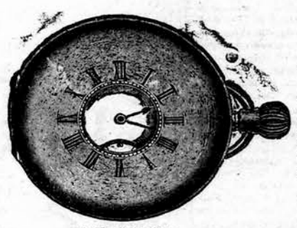

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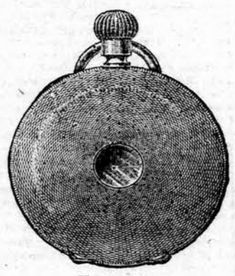

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KIND

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes :—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1908.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say : "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

PONDICHERRY.

PONDICHERRY, 1st MARCH:—The following notice has been put up at the Town Hall :—" Monsieur Ernest Fernand Levecque,Governor of French India, with Mademoiselle Marie Amelie Fontbonne Paris, daughter of M. Henri Casimir Fontbonne, retired Engineer of the Paris-Lyon Mediterranean Railway Company, residing in Paris."

The machinery for electric lighting is nearly ready for use. It consists of two Campbell's 30 B.H.P. gas engines, with gas manufacturing apparatus, two 50 Ampere Dynamos, capable of being worked up to 500 volts, with balancers, switch boards, etc. The work is under the charge of Messrs. Srinivasa Brothers Engineer, Mr. Kloug, who is awaiting the supply of the street posts for carrying the wire and lamps. These posts are being supplied by the brothers Gandat, who have also the contract for fixing them in position town. At first it is proposed to have about 400 lamps at small candle power.

What Pondicherry is very greatly in need of is a proper system of drainage. This becomes a serious matter when considered with that of the new water supply, whereby more than four times the present amount of water will be brought into the town. The existing system, by which each house has a covered cesspit into which the surplus water and sewage is discharged, is obsolete. When these are filled, they are opened and the sewage is baled out and with the silt carted away. This is a laborious and highly objectionable system, and one fraught with considerable inconvenience. The pits are most probably—like most underground brick work—not water tight, and no doubt considerable leakage into the subsoil takes place, as evidenced by the smell from water drawn from the wells and kept standing for about twelve hours in an open vessel.

This work is now in progress, and when finished will make the pier about 230 ft. longer ; its present length is about 850 ft. The object of extending the pier by this length is said to be the shortening of the distance the boats sail in conveying cargo to and from the vessels. Since, however, the vessels have no fixed berths in the open roadstead, it is doubtful whether the extension will be of much value. The piles of the pier, were originally six inches thick, of solid iron, fixed about 10 feet apart, and braced and tied with iron bars and bolts. The extension is being done with 10 inches hollow steel piles, similarly distanced, braced and tied with angled steel ; the metal of these piles is an inch in thickness, and all the steel has been coated with zinc inside and outside, and in addition two coats of paint have been applied outside. The piles are being fixed into the sea-bed by the help of the hydraulic jet. This system of pile sinking was first done in Madras in 1896 and 1897, when the new drainage works jetty was put up at St. Thome beach. A year or two before that, the Harbour buoys were anchored by the same method.

The town of Pondicherry receives its drinking water from a well situated in the village of Moothoorapalium, about four miles west. This well is fed by powerful springs from a lake a mile still further west, and known as the "Grand Tank"; The water is very clear and is said to be so pure that it does not need filtration. The supply runs to the town by gravitation, and is conveyed through a line of seven inch pipes, the off-take of which is fixed in the well, at a level of about 16 ft. above that of the town This well, which is about 8 ft. in diameter, is situated on the road-side, and is open ; the villagers, resort to it for their supply, which they take out with the ordinary pot and rope, thereby adding to the risk the town people run of having their water supply contaminated. To obviate this the well might be covered in. and a couple of hand-pumps fixed outside of it, for the use of the people of Moothoorapalium would probably not exceed Rs. 300.

The head-works of the new project are in progress in the village of Moothoorapalium, and are to consist of three wells sunk in a line, and about 100 yards apart, but connected up by piping, a pumping station, with quarters attached, and a storage reservoir about 100 feet square and 10 feet deep. The sill of the reservoir will be about 20 feet above the present water-supply off-take, so that the average increase in head over the town will be about another 25 feet. The cast-iron main, for conveying the new supply to the town, is 14 ins. in diameter, and is being laid. With the increased head and larger main a good water-supply is well assured. The working expenses, however, will be considerably increased. for with this project every drop will have to be raised by machinery.

TRAVANCORE.

Trevandram, 25th Feb.—An ordinary meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council was held at noon to-day. The following gentlemen were present: —Dewan Bahadur P. Rajagopalacharry, C.I.E., Dewan (President). Official Members:—Messrs. K. P. Sankara Menon, B.A., B.L., High Court Judge; A. J. Vieyra, B.A., Chief Secretary to Government; and R. Ananda Rao, B.A., B.L., Head Sirkar Vakil. Nonoffcial Members:—Messrs. K. K. Kuruvilla, B.C.E., retired Executive Engineer ; and S. Subramania Iyer, District Court Vakil, Nagercoil.

Mr. Ananda Rao introduced a Bill to amend Travancore Forest Regulation II of 1068 as amended by IV of 1071. In a brief speech he explained the nature of the provisions inserted in the amending Bill which had, according to the rules of the Council been published in the "Gazette." He said that the existing Regulation which had been in force for the past 16 years had, in practical working, been found defective both from administrative and legal aspects of view. In fact, the defects brought to light had been several and serious and such as to impair the efficiency of forest administration, and lead to unsatisfactory results in regard to forest revenue. The object of the amendments proposed was Mr. Ananda Rao said, to bring the Regulation up-to-date and to remove the existing defects, and thus bring about efficient administration of the Forest Department. The mover went into the explanation of the several Sections and the object with which they were inserted in the Bill.

The principle of the Bill having been accepted by the Council, it was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. A. J. Vieyra, A. Sri Narayanan Tampi, and the mover to report within a month.

This is a Bill the necessity for which has been felt for several years past and about which the people have memorialised the authorities.

Mr. Sankara Menon, who had been granted permission to introduce a Bill to regulate uniformity in weights and measures in the State, introduced the Bill. In the course of his speech, he said :—

The object of the Bill is to supply the want of authorised weights and measures which has led to disputes and to complaints of frauds in dealings between purchasers and sellers of goods, and thereby to create a certainty of feeling that each person gets his money's worth of goods and is not cheated. The measure is introduced in conformity to the wishes of the people as reflected in the representations made by the delegates elected by the people at the successive sessions of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly, and will, I feel sure, if passed into law, provide means which will prevent the ignorant and unsuspecting masses from being cheated of their dues by unscrupulous traders and for dealing with the latter as they deserve. The Bill is based on principles which have already been accepted and adopted in civilised countries for securing an identical object, and a similar one was very near being passed into law by this Council nearly five years ago. I, therefore, take it that there will be very little difference of opinion as to the necessity or reasonableness of the provisions of the Bill, and that it will meet with the support which the circumstances which have led to its preparation call for at the hands of the Members of this Council.

Section 2 of the Bill is the most important Section. It lays down the primary standards on which a system of weights and measures is to be constructed. My reasons for preferring the standards which I have embodied in this Section to those which appear to have been suggested by this Council in the course of the discussion on the Bill introduced by Mr. Rajaram Rao to which reference has already been made are set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. They commend themselves to me alike on account of their simplicity and familiarity to the general public as well as on account of the very little interference they involve with the existing conditions in the State. Other systems there may be which are perhaps scientifically more accurate and which better accord with the systems in force in the adjoining territories ; but the object of the present Bill being merely to introduce a set of weights and measures for general adoption and to penalise the use of those which are not so authorised, none can, in my opinion, claim acceptance more than these which enter into the daily transactions of the people at present and with which they are therefore most acquainted.

THE LAND ACQUISITION REGULATION.

Mr. S. Shungara Pillay, B.A., Dewan Peishkar and District Magistrate of the Padmanabhapuram Division, the mover of this Bill, being absent, his speech introducing the Bill, was read by Mr. Vieyra. The following is a brief summary of it :—

Under the British Land Acquisition Act the Collector who deals with the land acquisition cases is not a judicial officer, but acts as an agent of Government for purposes of acquisition. The scope of his enquiry under the Act is not confined to the question of the amount of compensation to be allowed for the land, but extends also to the question of the respective interests of the persons claiming a right to it. But his award is not final and does not bind the persons interested unless they choose to accept it. If they are not so inclined, they are at liberty to apply to him to refer the matter for determination by a Court of Law, whether the dispute be concerning the measurement of the land, the amount of compensation, the person to whom it is payable, or its apportionment among the persons interested ; and he is bound to make the reference as applied for.

Under the Travancore Regulation now in force, the Dewan Peishkar, who corresponds to the Collector, is a Judicial officer, though the scope of his enquiry is limited to determining the value of the land to be acquired and his decision is final and binding as other judicial decisions are, subject, of course, to the appeal to be preferred to a District Court or to the High Court as the case may be. But he has no juriadiction to settle disputes regarding conflicting interests or rights to the land or to any portion of the compensation amount adjudged by him. When such disputes arise, he adjudicates upon the amount of compensation and refers the parties to Civil Courts, and it it left to the parties to go to the Courts or not. The result is that large amounts adjudged by the Dewan Peishkar's years ago are still pending unclamed and unpaid. With a view, therefore, to remedy this defect, the amending Bill has been introduced.

The Council having accepted the principle of the Bill and the necessity for the amendments proposed, it was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Messrs. R. Ananda Rao, A. J. Vieyra, and the mover to report within two months.

The Report of the Select Committee on the Arms Bill was then taken up for consideration. The Bill, as amended by the Select Committee ; was read section by section and reserved for final reading by the Council.

The Select Committee's Report on the above Bill was then considered, together with the Bill, which was read section by section and deferred for final consideration of the Council.

Mr. Kuruvilla appended a minute of dissent to the Report. He approved of the principle and policy of the Bill, but regarding the quartering of a Punitive Police, he had certain reservations to make. In accordance with this conditional assent he had proposed certain amendments, the most important of which was that before a Punitive Police is quartered in any disturbed area, the District Magistrate, by a notification, should give the inhabitants of the disturbed locality a warning.

On being put to vote the three Official Members were against the amendments and the two Non-officials alone voted for them. The amendments, were therefore, rejected.

The Civil Courts Bill and the Treasure Trove Bill were passed by the Council and will become law on being assented to by H. H. the Maharajah.

At 4-15 p.m. the Council adjourned sine die.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Cuddalore, 3rd March.—R. Sesha Iyer, Headmaster of the Municipal School, Tiranomalai, who was prosecuted at the instance of the Municipal Chairman, for embezzlement, was convicted on his own plea and sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment. It would appear that, owing to stress of circumstances, he succumbed to the temptation and embezzled a certain portion of the fees collected by him.

The current Sessions commenced on Monday the 1st instant. The Police torture case is posted to the 8th instant, and Messrs. E. R. Osborne, Barrister-at-Law, Madras, and R. Srinivasa Iyengar, of the local Bar, defend the accused. The case for the prosecution is that the first accused,an Inspector of Police, who was put on special duty in connection with certain cases of dacoity, proceeded to the village of Kadiyor on the night of the 29th April last, accompanied by the remaining accused and surrounded the houses of some suspects. Next morning, the Police searched the houses of some persons, recovered some property and arrested individuals, with a view to institute proceedings under the security provisions of the Code. The Police are further alleged to have caused hurt to some persons with a view to extort confessions, surrender property and give information that might lead to the detection of the offence. They are said to have extorted money under a threat that the suspected and confined individuals would not be released unless money was paid. After some delay, complaints were laid by the aggrieved parties before the Deputy Magistrate of Tirukoilur, who committed the Policemen, consisting of one Inspector, one Head Constable and three Constables on charges of illegal confinement, hurt and extortion.

BELLARY.

Bellary, 4th Mar.—In the recent elections the three seats which were vacant by the removal of three Concillors by Government, were filled up by the elections of Messrs. Krishnajee, A Krishnamurti Rao and B. Parvata Mallappa, who were all candidates nominated by the Bellary People's Association.

The four persons who were charged with the murder of the Tahsildar of Adoni have been committed to the Sessions Court of Bellary to stand their trial at the current month's Sessions, and the case is posted to the 23rd instant. The Reddi has been tendered a pardon and taken as an approver. It is understood that the District Magistrate has asked Government that the Public Prosecutor, Madras, may be deputed to conduct the prosecution There are fifteen witnesses for the prosecution and the prisoners have filed a list of twenty-five witnesses for the defence.

OOTACAMUND.

Ootacamund, 4th Mar.—Since the 1st instant we have been experiencing strong winds accompanied by regular dust storms. The lofty eucalyptus trees in the proximity of dwellings are proving very dangerous.

The following fixtures have, so far, been arranged:—

April.—Saturday 4th: Cricket, Married vs. Single; Wednesday and Thursday 7th and 8th, Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Border Regiment ; Saturday 10th, Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Madras ; Tuesday and Wednesday 13th and 14th, Badminton Tournament ; Saturday 17th, Cricket, Civil vs Military ; Monday 19th, to Thursday 29th, Tennis Tournament ; Friday and Saturday, the 23rd and 24th, Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Wellington.

May.—Saturday 1st: Hospital Fete ; Tuesday 4th, Thursday 6th, and Saturday 8th, Ootacamund Races; Wednesday 5th and Friday 7th, Cricket, Ootacamund Gymkhana vs. Bangalore ; Friday 14th, and Saturday 15th, Ootacamund Gymkhana Horse Show; Wednesday 19th, and Thursday 20th, Cricket, Ootacamund Gymkhana vs. Border Regiment; Saturday 22nd, Annual General Meeting of the Gymkhana Club; Monday 24th, to Saturday 29th, Ootacamund Golf Championship; and on Saturday the 29th, Nilgiri Agri-Horticultural Society's Annual Show.

No fixtures have been made for June. Major H.A. Hinge has accepted the office of Sub-Secretary for Golf; Captain Vaughan Edwards, the Honorary Secretaryship for the Ootacamund Gymkhana' Horse Show; Captain the Hon'ble C. A. J. Annesley the Honorary Secretaryship for the Races, and Lieutenant Shute the Honorary Sub-Secretaryship for Cricket.

TINNEVELLY.

Tinnevelly, 2nd Mar.—The annual meeting of the Agricultural Association was held on Saturday last at the premises of the Hindu College, Tinnevelly Bridge. Mr. S. W. G. T. MacIver, the Collector, presided. Among those present were the Rev. Father Sabathe, S.J., the Rev. Mr. Kimber, the Zemindars of Singampatti, Sevalpatti, Kurumikolam and some of the important landholders in the town and the District. There were on view the various agricultural implements including the seed-drill, the "guntaka" and "dantulu" of the Ceded Districts and the new triangle harrow. There were also a few other novel implements exhibited. One is a modification of the "dantulu," the instrument being fitted with three duck-footed coulters instead of a sheet or blade of iron. This instrument is considered better suited for weeding and interculture in red soil lands, while the "dantulu" does good work on black cotton soil. Another instrument is a kind of bullock-hoe for purposes of thinning plants and interculture where fields are sown broadcast. It is really the country plough with an arrangement for working with a single bull. One other implement which deserves mention is a grubber with three coulters made like the working parts of a country plough and capable of being worked with a single pair of bulls. This instrument is useful for pulverising the soil after ploughing. With this instrument broadcast sowing on dry land and on wet land can be effected in about one-third of the time and with one-third of the labour ordinarily required. These three implements were made by the Association here.

A few varieties of Mauritius sugarcane, grown by some of the members of the Association as well as samples of Banku paddy raised under well irrigation were exhibited. Mr. A. G. Ganapathy Iyer also exhibited a model of a double mhete with continuous circular motion.

THE REPORT.

The Report for last year, which was in English, was read and an abstract of it in Tamil was given by one of the Secretaries. The Report dealt chiefly with demonstrations with improved implements in various parts of the District, and with the cultivation of new varieties of creps.

Mention was also made of the good work done by the Department of Agricultural in having the lands of some private landholders sown with cotton under drills and intercultured by passing the dantulus between the rows of plants. It is said that the cotton crops grown and treated in this way are found to be in much better condition than the crops cultivated in the ordinary method. The contrast is stated to be striking owing to the unfavourableness of the current season. It was observed that a variety of American cotton, probably upland, is finding favour with the ryots in some parts of the district. Another matter alluded to was the extension of the cultivation of paddy with single seedlings and the award of a Silver Medal for the best cultivation.

After the adoption of the Report, a programme of work submitted by the Secretaries for the current year was adopted with some modification.

The Association further resolved that a memo on Banku cultivation prepared by Mr. Dharmaranga Raju should be translated and circulated among the ryots. There was also a Resolution to the effect that a sowing calender for the district should be published by the Association.

Mr. M. R. Ramakrishna Iyar, one of the Secretaries, then delivered a brief address in the vernacular, regarding the selection of seed, planting paddy with single seedlings, etc., and explained the advantages of some of the improved agricultural implements.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

The President then addressed the meeting and observed that he was glad to see some of the educated Zemindars and other landholders taking an interest in agriculture. He pointed out that a few of the members at least of the Association should undertake to cultivate crops on improved methods, each of such members undertaking to grow one crop and reporting the result to the Association, and that such practical working was more useful and effective than any number of leaflets printed and distributed. The President also pointed out the desirability of growing "Uppam" and "Karungrani" cotton separately as the mixture was a less marketable commodity than either kept distinct. He exhorted the Association to pay attention also to the weaving industry, observing that the cotton grown here might be utilised in the country itself by the use of improved fly shuttle looms.

The President was then garlanded, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the Chair.

COIMBATORE.

Coimbatore, 5th Mar.—Mr. H. Champion, B.A., Acting Inspector of Schools, has been transferred to the Bellary Circle, and Mr. H. O. Kershaw, B. Sc., has taken his place at Coimbatore, Mr. C. S. Sundram Iyer, B.A., L.T., the Headmaster the Government of Training School for Masters, has been transferred to Madras as an Assistant in the Madrasa-i-Azamo.

Mrs. Hatch, wife of Rev. W. J. Hatch, of the London Mission, gave an "At Home" to the members of the Young Women's Christian Association last week. Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. C. A. Barber, the Government Botanist, will be "At Home" to them today at her residence in the Agricultural College.

On the 2nd instant there was a Fancy Bazaar at Mr. Stanes' house in aid of the Association. Among the articles sold were those made at the Deaf and Dumb School at Palamcottah. The amount realised was about Rs. 300.

More than half of the people in the town have left it and have gone either to other places or are in temporary sheds erected outside the town. The stream of emigration still continues. Many have also been inoculated and this, together with the evacuation that is going on, will, it is hoped, be a great check on the spread of the epidemic. All the schools in the town, except the Stanes High School and St. Michael's College, have been closed. The Training Schools for Mistresses has been removed to Madura temporarily and that for Masters, which is very poorly attended, most of the students having left the town, will also be removed shortly. The District Munsiff's Court has been closed for six weeks with effect from yesterday in lieu of its annual recess. The District Court will be closed on the 5th April and with it the Court of the Additional Sessions Judge. As regards the plague mortality in the town, there have been since the beginning of the epidemic 40 attacks and 31 deaths.

The annual distributson of prizes at the Podanur Railway School was held last week. The school was tastefully decorated for the occasion. Mr. Page, the District Loco. Superintendent of Podanur, presided and Mrs. Pawley, wife of the Railway District Engineer, gave away the prizes. A programme of songs and recitations by the scholars was much appreciated. The annual report, which was read by the President of the School, Mr. Pawley, showed that at the close of the year 1908 there were 54 pupils on the rolls, and that the Government Inspector, Mr. E. W. Middlemast's report on the school was that "on the whole the school is fairly efficient." in impressing on the minds of the parents the necessity of giving their children a good education, Mr. Pawley, the President of the School, said, "to bring this home to you in a practical manner, I may inform you that at the present time it is difficult to obtain Eurasian recruits for the Engineering Department of this Railway. And why is this? Simply because most of the candidates fail to pass the prescribed entrance examination. The scale of pay in the Engeneering Department is quite good, and it is to be hoped that the parents here will not allow this state of affairs to continue, but encourage their boys to qualify for these appointments.

MR. MAX BEERBOHM declares in the "Saturday Review" that he has heard there is in one of the London suburbs a club called "The Waller Club," consisting of some thirty or forty young ladies, who meet once a week to discuss this or that aspect of Mr. Waller. He writes : On such and such a date (I suppose) "Miss Eva Robinson will read a paper on 'His Eyes'" or "Miss Letty Simpson will open a debate on 'What would be the Main Lines of England's Policy at Home and Abroad if he were Prime Minister?" or "Miss Gwendolen Baker will deliver an address entitled 'A Critical Estimate of what there is in His Little Finger as Compared with what there was in the Whole Bodies of Roscius, Burbage, Garrick, and Kemble collectively'" or "Miss Susie Parkes will read a paper on 'His Profile.'" I have heard that it is the custom of this club (or these clubs?) to attend in full force at Mr. Waller's first nights fiftieth nights, hundredth nights, and so forth.

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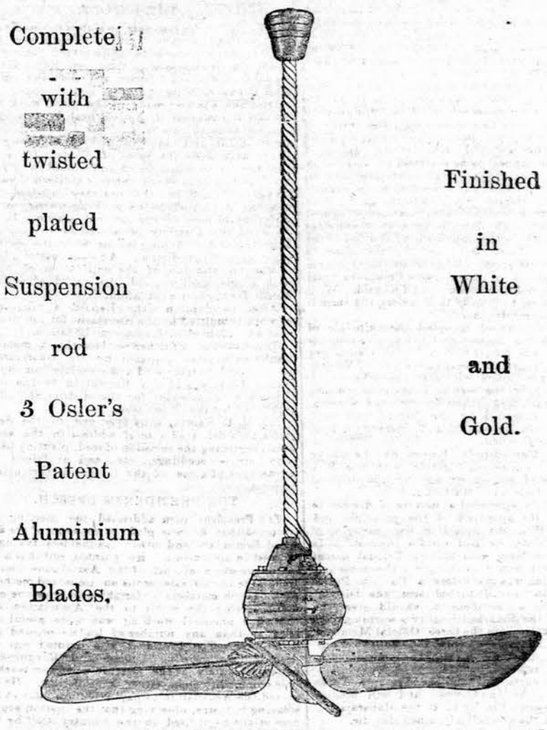

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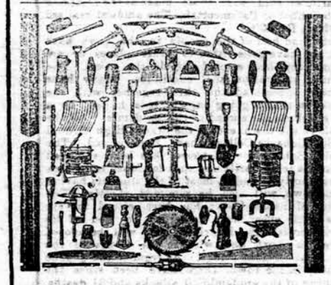

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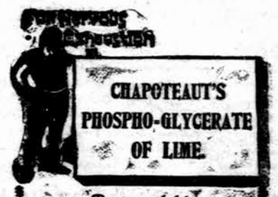

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